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POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The Secretary of State at Auburn.

His Views on Reconstruction and the Present Situation.

Comprehensive Review of Mr. Johnson's Administrative Acts.

Rally of German Republicans at Cooper Institute.

Speeches of Gen. John C. Fremont, Frederich Schuetz and Others.

SECRETARY SEWARD.

Reception at His Home—His First and Only Speech of the Campaign.

AUBURN, Saturday, Oct. 31.

Secretary SEWARD addressed one of the largest audiences ever assembled in this city, in Corning Hall, this afternoon. He was introduced to the audience by Rev. Dr. HAWLEY, and was received with the most unbounded applause. After order had been restored he proceeded to speak as follows:

MY FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS: My long absence on political occasions and my present appearance here are proper subjects of inquiry on your part. In explaining both I may be able to say all that is proper or necessary to be said in this pleasant interview. Upon the first point I might well enough plead that official occupations and official obligations necessarily and justly take precedence over those of private citizenship. The public may probably say to its accepted servants: "Thus ought ye to have done and not leave the others undone." Government occupation is increased by civil war, and necessarily increased by returning peace, and increases with the ever-increasing population of territory, and commercial and political connections; but, for all this, you are not to suppose, as many assume, that I am purchasing on the Government account all the outlying territory in the universe, [laughter and applause,] or, indeed, proposing to acquire dominion anywhere beyond the magical circle of the Monroe doctrine. I might plead inadequate strength. I have reason to thank God, indeed, that neither age nor indulgence nor casualty has brought me to great decrepitude, as persons have sometimes imagined. Nevertheless, I certainly have some years, (perhaps enough for a place on the retired list,) and some wounds, (perhaps enough for a pension, if I were in the military or naval service.) Moreover, every opinion or sentiment of mine that has a bearing on the present hour was spoken long ago; spoken, as I thought, in due time; spoken either concurrently with, or in advance of, political events. So true is this that no one has mistaken my present attitude, or pretends now to doubt either my official views or political relations. Moreover, as it is the duty of Deacons to serve, not to lead, in the sacrifice, so it has always seemed to me that it is the duty of Secretaries to serve in the administration, and not to lead in popular assemblies. Possibly you may say, however, that a citizen has no right to be a Secretary when a party or an interest desires him for a leader. I answer that deacons are deacons, not by any choice of their own, but because they are chosen by the church; and certainly I am a Secretary through no ambition of my own, but because the nation has constitutionally required me to be. It would be a poor act of piety on the part of the deacon to refuse to serve because he preferred to sacrifice, and I humbly think it would be a poor act of patriotism in a citizen to refuse to be a Secretary because he preferred to be a popular leader. Our places, fellow-citizens, are assigned to us, not by ourselves, but under the Providence of God, by our associates and fellow men. Our friends here, Mr. JAMES SEYMOUR and Dr. JAMES STEELE, are living demonstrations that it is better to be a meek and humble but efficient deacon, than to be a schismatic, quarreling with the priest and dividing the sacred congregation. [Laughter and applause.]

THE COMING ELECTION.

The case, however, is now somewhat changed. I am at home for indispensable private business. I find you in an election to constitute a new Administration of the Government of the United States. A theory obtained in the early revival of science that an elixir could be compounded by the use of which the human constitution could be periodically renewed at the end of every hundred years, and so man become immortal. The quadrennial national election of President and Congress in the United States is just such a periodical renewal as this of the national life, whereby the nation, in fact, becomes immortal. The casting of my vote in a great election of this sort is equally the exercise of an inestimable privilege, and the performance of a high and sacred duty. Mutual explanation of votes is the only means by which mutual confidence can be preserved among citizens, while it saves suffrage from profanation, and intrigue, and corruption. In a period of eighty years under the Constitution which makes us a nation, we have renewed the Republic in that same prescribed way by twenty national elections. I have voted and explained in the last eleven of these, being all of those national elections that have occurred since I came to the franchise. The present election is the twenty-first of the entire series, and my twelfth one. In this election, just as I have expressed myself at the time of each preceding one, I feel that this one may be my last. Every Presidential election necessarily has a real though an abstract importance. We have here a republican system, instead of the monarchical one. An ultimate adoption of this system by all the American nations is necessary for our security. Every new Republic established anywhere constitutes a new bulwark of the republic of the United States. [Applause.] Our Republican Government has some peculiar devices of local adaptation and equivalent, designed to operate by way of a check and balance. Nevertheless our Constitution has four essential elements; perhaps no more. These elements are: First, the actual choice of the presiding magistrate by the direct vote of the whole people; second, equal suffrage of all citizens in that election; third, equal representation of all constitutional communities in the Republic; and, fourth, conditions and periods of power well-defined and absolutely fixed. The casting or the withholding of a vote by any citizen inconsiderately actually impairs, although, perhaps, imperceptibly the vigor and energy necessary to the continuance of the Republic, just as the casting or the withholding of all the votes of the people inconsiderately would bring it abruptly to an end.

IMPORTANCE OF PREVIOUS ELECTIONS.

Standing as we do now at the close of the twentieth administration, I can well conceive that the first election was the most important of all, insomuch as a mistake then committed in the choice of the first President of the United States or of the first Congress might have involved the failure of the system at the very beginning. It was just such a mistake that the French people committed in 1848, when they lost their new Republic by electing a Bonaparte instead of a Cavaignac. That mistake having been avoided here, the Government promptly went into successful operation. It soon acquired the vigor of custom, and continually gained strength from increasing popular reverence and affection. The nation encountered no crisis until 1860. The election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN in 1860 occurred at a time when a sectional faction, with extensive ramifications, had fully prepared a formidable rebellion. The election of 1864 was still more critical. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, who had been elected in 1860 had been effectually excluded by the rebellion from recognition or acceptance in one-third of the States. It only remained for the still adhering States to reject ABRAHAM LINCOLN as President in 1864 to effect a speedy, if not an immediate dissolution of the Union. On the other hand, it was reasonably expected that the reaffirmation in 1864 of the choice made in 1860, would so consolidate the loyal and patriotic masses of the country in support of the Administration, as to enable President LINCOLN to prosecute the war as no other President could, and to improve as no other President, returning peace, by combining conciliation with decisive action, until the Constitution should be reëstablished throughout the whole Union. Within four months after the election of 1864, the strength of the rebellion was effectually broken, and on the 4th of March, 1865, ABRAHAM LINCOLN entered on his second term of the Presidency, for the first time with full possession of the rebel States *de facto* as well as *de jure*, the recognized and accepted Chief-Magistrate of the whole Republic. [Applause.] With him the Congress and all the other Departments of the Federal Union were equally recognised and accepted.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The duty which devolved upon the Government in the second administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN was to save the Constitution and the Union from further revolutionary violence, and by just, generous and judicious measures to bring the distracted and desolated rebel States back to their constitutional relations with the Federal Union. We have reached at last the end of that second Administration, begun by ABRAHAM LINCOLN and we unfortunately find that its great work, as I have described it, remains as yet only incompletely and unsatisfactorily accomplished. Parties now vehemently dispute whether this failure is the fault of one department or of another, the fault of the Executive system of reconstruction, or of the Congressional system of reconstruction. I do not enter into that dispute; it belongs to the past. Moreover, I am now inclined to think that it was unreasonable to expect the passions and ambitions of thirty-three free States and 30,000,000 free people, so recently and terribly convulsed by civil war, to subside in so short a period as four years. It is the highest attribute of the Almighty, which the divine poet has conceived, that he stilleth the noise of the seas, the noise of their waves, and the tumult of the people. The storm must be withheld before the seas can come to rest. Probably such an intense and pervading political agitation as ours could not have been suddenly repressed without overthrowing public liberty itself, as the Napoleons did at the close of two popular French revolutions. The choice of our two principal magistrates in 1864 was certainly wisely made. We found out at the beginning of the civil war that neither party, and no party alone without cooperation from the other, could save the country. The people who made the choice in 1864 were neither a Republican Party nor a Democratic Party, but avowedly a united people, and union always means effective combination of kindred forces. The Union people in 1864 followed the rule which has so generally prevailed, of dividing the names to be placed on the Presidential ticket, between competing sections, parties or interests, giving the greatest weight to the larger section or party with nice judgment. Therefore they chose ABRAHAM LINCOLN, a Northern Union patriot of Republican antecedents, to be President, and ANDREW JOHNSON, a Southern Union patriot of Democratic antecedents to be Vice-President. Active hostilities, however, had hardly ended before there appeared a portentous conflict of popular ideas and opinions concerning conditions of peace and reconciliation; and these ideas and opinions had relation to the so-called reconstruction of the State Governments in the rebel States. Personal ambition, of course, entered into the controversy. Social ideas and popular ambitions are inherent in all Republicans, and revolutions stimulate their rapid developments. No one form of political idea; no one form of personal ambition that has presented itself in our recent distractions is new. They all sprang up, and in turn attained complete—though many of them only temporary—ascendancy. We now see that in the insurrection the rebel States became revolutionary States within themselves; as such they have experienced the fortune of all revolutionary States. Each new political idea and every distinct personal ambition in the revolutionary States demands either a severe constitutional form, or a change of the existing Constitution altogether. The right of the people and their power in such States to make such changes is not only unchallenged but is also unchecked. It follows as a consequence that the Constitution, forged in the white-heat of revolution, will forever endure. We have forgotten that this nation went through the Revolutionary contest practically without any Constitution at all. There was indeed a Declaration of Independence from Great Britain and from other nations, and a precious association of human rights, but no Constitutional Government was established or framed until seven years after the last belligerent disappeared from the field. We have forgotten that brilliant constitutions came out like fire beacons in the murky gloom of the French Revolution. All these constitutions were based upon some sound political idea, and all ought to have been compatable with any patriotic ambition, yet they succeeded each other so rapidly that when a politician entered the store of a bookseller in Paris and asked for the Constitution of France, he was answered: "We do not deal in political publications." [Laughter.] Mexico seems at last to have acquired a constitution, but only after forty years of civil wars, culminating in the great calamity which we have so happily escaped—foreign intervention. Although all the South American Republics have been independent through a period of forty or fifty years, yet it cannot be certainly said of any of them that it has definitively accepted and adopted a final constitution. Revolutions have continued to overthrow constitutions there as fast as they have been made, and it was unwise then to expect that the insurgent States, coming out of their flagrant rebellion, and yet allowed by the Federal Constitution to reconstitute these forms of government for themselves, and by their own proper act, in conformity with the Federal Constitution, could all at once adopt Constitutions which should be permanently satisfactory to themselves, and to us, in the presence of an entire new condition of society, produced by the emancipation of four millions of slaves. What they have wanted was time; what they have wanted was patience. These two wants indicated the cause of popular wisdom in regard to restoration, reorganization, reconstruction—by whatever name it may be called.

MR. LINCOLN AND MR. JOHNSON.

Reliance, however was justly placed upon the advantages which ABRAHAM LINCOLN had for overcoming these embarrassments. Leaving out of view his peculiar moral and intellectual qualities, Mr. LINCOLN possessed a decided advantage in the fact that he had conducted the Government with approved fidelity and wisdom through the entire course of the civil war. As the people gave their entire confidence to WASHINGTON in organizing the Government, upon the ground that he had safely led them through the revolutionary war; as the people, in 1848, gave their first confidence to Gen. TAYLOR, on the ground that he safely led them through the greatest peril of the Mexican War, so the people were expected to give their full confidence to ABRAHAM LINCOLN in restoring the Union, because he had led them successfully through the late terrific revolutionary revulsion of the country. No wise and candid man thought at that time that either the war could be ended, or that peace and reconciliation could be effected, under any administration that did not fully enjoy the public confidence upon two cardinal points, viz.: first, the justice of the Union cause in the war; second, the necessity, wisdom and justice of the abolition of African slavery, which the war had effected. [Applause.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN had a still greater advantage; he had been chosen—nay, he had been twice chosen—by the people themselves to be their President, their civil chief. They were accustomed to his leadership, and they loved him as an accepted impersonation of their own conviction. No matter how varied these convictions might be, they all knew, or believed they knew, him thoroughly; they had committed themselves to his support in advance. His success would be their own success. His failure would be felt and deplored as their own failure. Thus was enlisted in his own favor the national affection and the national gratitude. What combinations could have resisted a magistrate thus armed, and aiming only to complete the great and glorious work of saving the Union which he himself began. In an unhappy hour. ABRAHAM LINCOLN fell by the hand of the assassin. That fearful calamity, which was equally beyond human foresight and human control, suddenly and profoundly interfered with our high purposes and patriotic desires. Human nature around the whole circle of the globe, and especially in its centre here, recoiled or stood aghast before that great crime; the country sank for a moment into sadness and despair of its future, from which it was aroused to seek and search everywhere in the Government and out of it, in the North and in the South, at home and abroad, for secret authors, agents and motives for the horrible assassination, which suspicion attached itself by turns to everybody. It justly fastened itself upon the rebellion, and demanded new and severer punishment of the rebels, instead of the magnanimous reconciliation which the beloved President, of whom it had been bereaved, had recommended. Who will say that this sentiment was unnatural; who shall say that it is even unjust. Revolution has always the same complex machinery, besides the public machinery which its managers directly employ. There is always a secret assassination wheel carefully contrived, and ready to come into activity when a crisis is reached. Revolutionists cannot relieve themselves of all the responsibility for it by pleading that it was unknown to themselves. Who can say how far this great crime of assassination has been effective in delaying and preventing the desired reconciliation. It was in the midst of this distraction that ANDREW JOHNSON came to the Presidency—not by virtue of two popular elections to that office like his predecessor, or even of one such election, but by virtue of his constitutional election to be only Vice-President. The unfinished work of the lamented LINCOLN devolved upon him. The conditions and considerations which were the advantages in his election as Vice-President suddenly became disadvantages to him as President. The Southern States and the Democratic Party were minorities remembered but too unfavorably by the Northern anti-slavery victors in connection with the rebellion, the civil war and African slavery.

MR. JOHNSON'S ADMINISTRATION.

In addressing himself to the holy work of national reconciliation, the new President proceeded with due deliberation and with firmness, decision and vigor. He retained all his lamented predecessor's counselors; he adopted his lamented predecessor's plan of reconciliation, which seemed to him as it seemed then to the whole country, to be practicable and easy, because it was simple and natural. It consisted simply in opening the easiest and shortest safe way for a return into the national family of the people of the Southern States, who now repented their attempted separation. Those States were invited to resume the vacant places in the legislative councils, by sending Senators and Representatives, who should be chosen by the people of those States, and who should prove themselves, by every practical test, unquestionably loyal to the Union. Some Constitution and frame of Government in the Rebel States, however, would be a necessary instrumentality of making such choice of Senators and Representatives. There was at the same time a manifest necessity for such renewed institutions of municipal Government for the restoration of peace and order in the disorganized States, the administration of justice and the exercise of other necessary functions of Government there. The people of the rebel States were therefore invited to establish such necessary State Governments upon the basis of loyalty and fidelity, of which practical tests were provided. These tests were: first, the acceptance of the new Amendment of the Constitution, which abolished African slavery; second, the repudiation of the rebel debt; third, the abrogation of all rebel laws; fourth, the acceptance of the so-called iron-clad oath. All other questions were passed over for further and future action. Loyal State Governments were promptly formed, and loyal Senators and Representatives appeared with equal promptness at the doors of Congress, knocking for admission to the seats vacated in 1861. Then, and not till then, was peace proclaimed throughout the land, and authoritatively announced to all nations. It is not correct that the President of the United States made those State Governments, or caused them to be made, by force or intimidation. The Union armies, of which he was Commander-in-Chief, lingered indeed in the rebel States, to keep the peace during the transition from civil war. The popular action there was spontaneous, and the Executives there confined themselves to the forms of suggestion and advice, of which President LINCOLN had already set an example. The new State Constitutions were the best attainable at the time, without direct application of force. They were adequate to the emergency, and they were open, like all similar constitutions, to further revision and improvement, with the lapse of time and the increase of popular knowledge and virtue in the several States. Congress hesitated, debated and postponed. The rebel States were no longer in rebellion. They were not received into the Union. The people North as well as South were excited. New schemes were proposed, new party combinations formed. There was no longer the Union Party, which had conducted the country through the fiercest civil war ever known, but that party was seen resolving itself in an untimely hour into the divisions of the Republican and Democratic Parties. An advanced section of one party demanded new and further guarantees, and entertained propositions of confiscation, proscription, disfranchisement, and other penalties of reconciliation. A reactionary section of the other insisted that all the delays were not only hazardous, but that all conditions whatever were unnecessary, unreasonable, and unconstitutional. One party insisted that there could be no safe peace without immediately extending suffrage to the freedmen by means no matter how rash, unconstitutional or violent. What did all this indicate but a controversy about the new Constitutions to be formed in the Southern States? What did imperial intervention in St. Domingo or Mexico mean but a demand for such a Constitution there as should be acceptable to France? The other insisted that a proceeding so abrupt, so violent, so inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, in regard to the conservatism of State rights and individual freedom would inevitably inaugurate a war of races. It is not my purpose to revise nor even to retrace that long and angry debate. We all see how it has resulted. Thus far all the Representatives sent to Congress by the rebellious States in 1865, have been rejected without regard to their qualifications or their loyalty. All the loyal State Governments formed in 1865, have been abrogated without regard to their loyalty with the exercise of military force. Subaltern army officers have been placed by Congress in charge of the several States. Congress has enfranchised and has disfranchised in those States just as seemed best calculated to secure the acceptance of the Constitution, prescribed by itself through military agents in communities where no rebel force has been seen for nearly four years. The President, with a tenacity that has provoked the scrutiny of the nation, and challenged the judgment of mankind, has held fast to two things, viz.: The wise and humane plan of his predecessor, and what is infinitely more important, the Constitution of the United States, just as he found both. For this adherence he has been brought for impeachment in Constitutional form, for pretended high crimes and misdemeanors, and duly committed. The nation has thus been called to sustain the new shock of a political assassination of its chosen and beloved head, and to encounter afterward the wild and reckless proceeding of inconsiderate leaders, such as kept Mexico in a condition of anarchy through a period of forty years, and which has left hardly one stable or even peaceful republic remaining in South America. Most of the States organized in this irregular manner sent their representatives to Congress, and those representatives have been admitted; while all the State Governments through whose machinery those representatives were sent, or nearly all, are invoking the Congress of the United States to suspend the *habeas corpus*, to establish martial law, to assume and to confide to military agents the entire business of government in those States, under alarms and fears of renewed insurrection, rebellion and restoration of slavery.

PERSONAL.

It is not my purpose to vindicate or to explain the part I myself have had in these transactions and debates, instructive as I am sure they will prove to future ages. I simply say, that as I stood by the wise and magnanimous policy of President LINCOLN in his life, I have adhered to the same policy since his mortal remains were committed to an untimely grave; and I have adhered with equal fidelity to his constitutional successor. [Applause.] When the civil war came to an end, no wise man supposed that the transition could be abruptly made from a state of civil war to a condition of tranquillity and peace without occasional disturbances to be produced by inconsiderate individuals, and even by unlawful combinations of disappointed and excited men. On the contrary, every wise man knew that reconciliation, however hindered, could not be long deferred, and that constituent States of this Union, no matter how far they had wandered from the ways of loyalty, must sooner or later be again received into the Union. I have thought that all needful political wisdom in regard to that crisis was contained in the Scriptural injunction to agree with your adversary quickly, and this injunction, which is true of all adversaries, is especially true when your adversaries are estranged brothers.

THE PRESENT SITUATION.

So much, my friends, for the past; what now to the present situation? We have heard for three years alarms of premature reconciliation; the advantages of procrastination; the dangers of reaction and armed rebellion. At last the cry is frantically uttered by all parties. "Peace, peace; let us have peace"—[loud applause]—when there is no peace in the sense implied, but only forebodings of renewed war. What does the country need in view of the painful situation? I answer my own question. It needs just what it needed in 1865—the admission of loyal representatives from the late rebel States into the Congress of the United States, and it needs at this time and at our hands no more when you have given to the Southern States the places in Congress, where they will have a constitutional hearing, the people then will acquiesce in what Congress may require, and their mouths will be closed on all constitutional topics that have produced agitation and excitement. The States which send those representatives must have loyal representative Governments to determine who, what party, what interest, or what faction shall enjoy the power or discharge the responsibilities of the Government. Here we must, indeed, keep the peace for them, if they cannot keep it themselves. We must, therefore, support and maintain existing Governments to that end. But it belongs to the people of those States just as much as it belongs to the people of this State, to say whether they shall live under one form of loyal republican government or another, and under one administration of loyal republican Government or under another. I do not ask or require that representatives here or Governors there shall be white or black, or mixed; I insist only that they shall be representative men, freely chosen in these States by the people themselves, and not by outside compulsion or dictation. I do, indeed, know that the best form of republican government existing in any of the States is capable of amendment. I am sure that it will hereafter be greatly amended. Being no Conservative in the narrow meaning of that word, I not only do not oppose, but I favor all such amendments, and accept but one limitation for my efforts in that direction. That limitation is the Constitution of the United States, which enjoins non-intervention upon me so long as those States are loyal to the Union and keep the public peace, their own peace and the peace of the Union. I shall not, therefore, take the sword into my hand, nor put it into the hand of any other person, to effect a reform by force in those States which I am sure will be effected much sooner and much more permanently through the exercise of persuasion and reason. As little do I think it my duty to use the sword, to undo and remove what has already been done in those States, [applause,] whether it was necessarily done, or unnecessarily and unwisely done. As I thought, the situation which existed in 1865 ought to be accepted by a reasonable, patriotic and humane administration, so do I think now the situation which exists in 1868, after the best efforts which have been made to secure a better, ought to be accepted. I am not without hope, my friends, that this painful national dilemma may be solved before the end of the present administration, as all our national difficulties have been or will be. The ambitions of parties and chiefs must come to a rest with the close of this election, and calmness and tranquillity must sooner or later resume their sway over the public mind. In that case I shall have little desire to speak concerning the future administration of the Government, content to have performed with singleness of purpose, and with all my abilities, my duties under the administration with which I am personally connected. It is, on the other hand, possible that the dilemma of reconciliation may continue unsolved, and may require the attention of a new administration. It is in this respect that I deem the present choice of a future Chief Magistrate not merely important, but perhaps critically so, as the last two choices were so. One consideration alone is sufficient to determine my judgment in this emergency. I cannot forget that the civil war has closed with two great political achievements—the one, the saving of the integrity of the Union, the other, the abolition of African slavery. Personally, I see no cause to fear in any case a reaction in which both or either of these great attainments can be lost. They are in harmony with the spirit of the age—the established progress of mankind. My confidence, however, in this respect is not indulged, nor do I expect it to be entertained by all, nor even the majority of my patriotic fellow-citizens, who were engaged with me in making and aiding those great achievements. Their wounds, unlike my own, are yet unhealed; their sacrifices, like some, are yet unrewarded; they have been, they are, and they will continue to be apprehensive in that regard, and these apprehensions will increase with every indiscreet proceeding or even utterance of any person or parties who ever were compromised, or who ever sympathized with the rebellion or with African slavery. Confidence is, in the case of most men, though it is not in mine, a plant of slow growth. Not only is it true that such apprehensions, however unreasonable they may be, cannot safely be disregarded, but it is equally true that they are to be respected and indulged, because of the moral influence they will exert in favor of Union, freedom and progress in all future time, and throughout the world. The magistrates who are to preside, then, in the work of reconciliation hereafter ought, like those who have preceded in former stages of that work, to be men drawn from and representing that class of citizens who maintained the Government in the prosecution of the civil war and in the abolition of slavery. [Great applause.] In no other hands could the work of reconciliation be expected to be successful, because a different sort of magistrates would be profoundly and generally suspected of a willingness to betray the transcendent public interests which were guided and secured by the war.

THE TWO PARTIES.

The attitude of each of the political parties in this canvass is in some respects different from what I myself could have desired or would have advised. Very great crimes have been committed in the name of Liberty by the Republicans of the United States, as great crimes were committed in the same holy name by the French Republic in the Revolution of 1789. Nevertheless, the Republican Party neither rests under any suspicion of its loyalty or its devotion to human freedom—nor can it fall under any such suspicion. The Democratic Party (I do not propose now to say with how much justice) has not so conducted itself in its corporate and responsible action as to secure the entire confidence of a loyal and expanding people in its unconditional and uncompromising adherences to the Union, or in its acceptance and approval of the effective abolition of slavery. I entertain no jealousy of the Democratic Party or its leaders, and no unfriendly or uncharitable feelings toward that great constituency. On the other hand, I cherish a grateful appreciation of the patriotism, the magnanimity, the heroism of many of my fellow-citizens with whom I have cheerfully labored and coöperated while they still retain their adhesion to the Democratic Party. How could I distrust the loyalty or the virtue of ANDREW JOHNSON, of Gen. HANCOCK, Gen. McCLELLAN, Senator BUCKALEW, of Pennsylvania, of Senator HENDRICKS, of Indiana, or his associate, Mr. NIBLACK, or of Mr. COX, of Ohio, to whom personally, more than any other member, is due the passage of the Constitutional Amendment in Congress abolishing African slavery? I have, therefore, regarded with sincere and I trust patriotic satisfaction the efforts of Democratic leaders, as well those made in 1864 at Chicago, as the greater ones made in New-York in 1868, to lift the Democratic Party up to the plane, upon attaining which all the errors and shortcomings of its members during the civil war would at once drop off from the Democratic Party's back, as the burden of Christian fell off from his back when he came up to the Cross. If the Democratic Party had only reached that plane, I should have felt that further concern on my part about the work of reconciliation and restoration might be dismissed. In that case, we should have had the two great parties of the country substantially agreed in the right, just as the two great parties of the country, in my judgment, in 1856, agreed in the wrong. In 1856 both parties agreed in the compromise of 1850, which accepted the Fugitive Slave law, allowed the extension of African slavery, and prohibited discussion upon it in the national Congress forever. If the Democratic Party in 1868 had lifted themselves to the position I have supposed, we should then have had both parties of the country practically agreeing in the justice, wisdom and humanity of the Government in the civil war, and of the abolition of slavery, and at the same time agreeing upon the ripeness of the time, and the necessity of peace and fraternal affection. The Democratic Party having failed to do so, the preparation to assume the responsibilities of a rescued and regenerated nation must be delayed four years. To confide those responsibilities to that party in the present condition would be to continue, perhaps increase, the lamentable political excitement which alone has delayed the complete restoration of the Union to the present time. I well know that it will be said on the other hand, with much show of reason, that extreme idealists and agitators may be expected to exert a dangerous influence under the new Republican administration, by reason of their having already gathered themselves into the ranks of the supporters of the Republican candidate. This, however, is no new dilemma for me or for many of you, my old friends. We were required, year after year, to support HENRY CLAY as the best of two choices, although he disavowed and denounced all that time the noble principle which we held concerning the irrepressible conflict between freedom and slavery. We did so wisely. We were required in 1852 to support Gen. SCOTT as the best of the two candidates offered us, and we thought he was put upon a platform which maintained the Fugitive Slave law, and declared it perpetually inviolable. We wisely did that. No one citizen may ever hope to find a candidate perfectly acceptable to himself, and yet find that the grounds of his own choice for that candidate are accepted by all his fellow-citizens who concur with him in that preference. No one can see six months beforehand what the political exigencies of the country may be, or how the administration of the Government must act when they occur. In 1860 we elected a President simply to maintain the cause of freedom against legislative aggression. That administration encountered no such difficulty. The danger apprehended had passed away before that administration came into power, and it found itself confronted, instead of that danger, by a rebellion which taxed all its energies, caused a conflict which resulted in the immediate abolition of slavery, an event which had not been before expected to occur in less than fifty years. So I think none can now foresee the especial line of official duty which a new administration may find it necessary to pursue. We are impatient of the slow progress we make toward great national ends; we often magnify the obstacles we meet, and deem them insurmountable, but time is always engaged in abating those difficulties and smoothing our way. The result of the election, if favorable to the candidate of our choice, will put an end to all the debates which it has excited, and prepare the popular mind to accept now what it has heretofore rejected, namely, the most practicable and easy solution of the national embarrassments. In any case I console myself with the reflection that as wisdom was not born with the administration of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, so it will not die with the administration of ANDREW JOHNSON.

THE CANDIDATES—CONCLUSION.

I have not entertained you on this occasion, my friends, with eulogiums upon your candidates, or any of them, or with aspersions of the candidates, or any of them. I need scarcely remind you that I have no such habit—certainly, there is no occasion now for that line of debate. All their candidates are well known, more widely known, indeed, than any candidates that have ever before been named for the high offices for which they are designated since the first administration of the Government. They are better known because they are historically identified with national trials of surpassing magnitude and interest to all mankind. It remains only now to thank you for your indulgence. If I have come among you late. I have, nevertheless, come in time. I have neither questioned the opinions nor the motives which have governed your civil conduct since we last met. I have troubled you with no explanations of my own. We have come together again at a time when I am approaching the end of a service in the Executive Department of our Government as long as has ever been vouchsafed by this nation to any citizen in the department which I have conducted. Practically, I am already returned among you a private citizen as I was when I was called into that service. The responsibilities and trials which have attended the Government during that period have transcended in dignity and interest any through which our Government had previously passed, except, perhaps, in the Revolution. I trust that no equal responsibilities or trials are in reserve for the next Administration, or are to be encountered by any future administration for many generations to come. I am by no means confident that I have not often erred. I have, nevertheless, a humble trust that at least these can be said by those of you whose friendship I am still permitted to enjoy, viz.: That no act or word of mine brought on or hastened the lamentable civil war whose wounds it is our present object to heal; but, on the contrary, no act that I could perform, nor any word that I could utter to prevent, or even delay that calamity, was withheld. When that civil war found me on the ramparts of the Constitution, and so long as it was waged, no act or word of mine encouraged an enemy of the United States at home or abroad; while, on the contrary, every act I could lawfully perform, every word that I could lawfully utter to save the national life, fearfully exposed at home and abroad, was performed and spoken; no act or word of mine has consented to the prolongation of slavery a single day; on the contrary, my hand and seal is found upon the one international act which remained to abolish the African slave trade throughout the world, and on the military proclamation and the Constitutional Amendment that forever abolished slavery itself in the United States. [Applause.] No one State of the Union, nor any fraction of a State was, by any action or word of mine, driven or allowed to separate itself from the Union. On the contrary, every act or word that I could lawfully perform or speak to prevent that wild treason or madness, was spoken with all the decision and yet with all the moderation that such counsels required. When that frightful rebellion ceased, no one State of the Union or fraction of a State was by any action or word of mine repelled from returning to its allegiance. On the contrary every act or word of mine that was useful, or that promised to be useful in bringing those revolutionary States back to reinforce and reinvigorate the Union which they had so rashly attempted to destroy, was seasonably performed and spoken. No seat in Congress, constitutionally assigned to any State or community within the United States, is now or ever has been one moment kept vacant or unoccupied through any prohibition, obstruction or hindrance of mine, by word or deed. On the contrary, the crime, and only crime, of which I now know that I am impeached, is that of being too precipitate in the policy of national reconciliation or peace. No State, nor any citizen by any act of mine, has suffered disfranchisement or confiscation; and, except for the assassination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, has any one endured penalties or punishment. Throughout my life an advocate of universal suffrage for the exile and immigrant, and even the slave, I gave to those classes the support and patronage which the Constitution of my country permits and allows. [Applause.] No injury, insult or other offence has been committed or attempted to be committed against our country or any one of its citizens by any foreign State or nation without having found me employing all the constitutional power confided to me, with all the ability I possessed, to redress the wrong. The prestige of the nation, I humbly trust, has not been lost or impaired; I almost dare to think it has been elevated, and amid all the domestic trials of civil war and faction the "Monroe Doctrine," which eight years ago was merely a theory, is now an irreversible fact. Certainly the country is not less now but is larger than I found it when I entered my last public service. It has already begun to enjoy the wealth of the Polar Seas, and I am sure it is not my fault if its flag is still jealously excluded by European nations, from the ever-verdant islands of the Caribbean Sea. When I left you to enter the public service insurrectionary armies were being gathered into the field of domestic war, and the hollowness of national friendship was expressed in the melancholy fact that the United States had not one assured and sympathizing friend in the world except the Republic of Switzerland. It is a source of satisfaction to us all that our country has many new and established friends among the nations; while for myself, I am sure, as I trust you will be soon for yourselves, that they have no longer any dangerous domestic foe within their borders. If now I shall find the ancient cheer which heretofore presided at your firesides in Winter—if I shall find the birds still lingering in your gardens and groves as in the olden time in the Summer—if the trout are not exhausted in your brooks, or the perch in your lakes—if industry still dwells in your shops and you still want new houses to be built for your mechanics and laborers—if piety shall prevail as heretofore in your churches and charity toward each other and humanity toward all conditions of men shall distinguish your political assemblies, then indeed we are about to renew with mutual satisfaction an acquaintance which, while it existed, was happy for us all, and which, to me, has been too long and painfully suspended. [Great applause.]

GERMAN REPUBLICANS.

Mass Meeting at Cooper Institute—Addresses by Major-Gen. John C. Fremont, Friedrich Schuetz, and Others.

The well-known importance of the German vote in this City has, since the commencement of this great political campaign, engaged the full attention of the leaders of the Republican Party in this City. Numerous and well-attended meetings have afforded many opportunities to overcome the perversions of truth indulged in by Democratic Party leaders, and by part of the Democratic German City Press. They led into the lines of the Republican Party many of those German-born citizens who are led in their political actions by reasons rather than by prejudices and passions. They have, moreover, established the indisputable fact that the Republicans have a greater hold among our German population than it was generally supposed. The culminating point of this movement, successful under the most adverse circumstances, was reached by the German Republican mass meeting arranged at Cooper Institute last night by a number of the most respectable and intelligent citizens of the German community. All parts of the tastefully decorated hall were filled to repletion by an orderly and attentive audience, including many ladies. Mrs. FREMONT and her daughter and son were on the platform. Over the platform there were, forming a gas lustre, the names of the candidates, "GRANT and COLFAX." A band played several musical pieces, till the hour of the meeting had arrived. The "Boys in Blue," entering under Gen. KRYZANOWSKI's lead, were received with enthusiastic cheers. Dr. KRACKOWICZER then took the chair, and opened the proceedings by a few appropriate remarks, and abstaining from a longer address, at once entered into the business of the meeting by calling upon the Secretary, Dr. WEBER, to read the list of Vice-Presidents, from which the following names may be mentioned: Dr. JACOBI, Gen. FRANCIS SIGEL, GEO. OPDYKE, J. JAY, A. T. STEWART, PETER COOPER, Gen. DANIEL SICKLES, HENRY J. RAYMOND, W. B. ASTOR, &c. The Chairman then introduced to the audience Dr. FRIEDRICH SCHUETZ, who was received with prolonged cheering. Expressing his thanks for this kind reception, Dr. SCHUETZ delivered an eloquent address in German. He said that he conversed thirty-three years ago, when in Germany, with one of the most cunning tools of European despotism, who told him: "A republic is impossible in modern times." Against this he cited the existence of the United States, when the diplomatist replied: "That Republic will go down through the rise of the Southern slaveholding aristocracy; a republic of citizens cannot resist the power of an aristocracy. This prophecy, the speaker continued, was brilliantly refuted by the late war, in which the free North showed itself powerful enough to overcome Southern rebels and Northern traitors. By his friends in the western part of the State he had information that they were confident to roll up a majority there which would balance a Democratic majority in this City of from 60,000 to 70,000. We have to contend against frauds even more abominable than the rebellion of the Southern aristocracy. Thousands of citizens' papers were sold in the open market, and the leaders of the Democratic Party have engaged a set of thieves and ruffians not only to poll fraudulent votes, but also to deter by threats and violence peaceful Republican citizens from the polls. This struggle required every citizen, who cared about preserving not only our institutions, but also public virtue, to frustrate those frauds. Two parties might very well exist in a commonwealth beside each other. The old Democratic Party had been of some use to the welfare of the country, but the modern Democracy had lost every claim of respect on the part of its adversaries, and was nothing more than a treacherous foe, which must be crushed. We do not battle against the Democratic people, but against the leaders. By their platform they have professed their desire to undo everything we had achieved in our great struggle. This platform was the sentence of death of the Democratic Party and Tammany Hall, the mausoleum of the sham Democracy. In that splendid hall Democracy had committed suicide. After having sipped since years the poisonous cup of the Southern aristocracy, they at last, in a fit of *delirium tremens*, committed suicide on the Fourth of July, 1868. In that hall a tombstone of the Democratic Party ought to be erected with the words "treason," "new rebellion," "we don't pay our debts." On one side of it FRANK P. BLAIR should be placed as a political skeleton; on the other, HORATIO SEYMOUR, with the torch turned down, as a weeping angel of death—weeping over the annihilation of the Democratic Party, and over the honor of having been nominated as their candidate. [Loud cheers and laughter.] The followers of the Democratic Party among the German-born citizens were only kept in their line now by a feeling of old companionship and solidarity. But after having convinced themselves, after the 3d of November, that they were cheated by their leaders, they would leave forever the ranks of that party. The unhappy Democratic people might well be compared to a horse with bandaged eyes, trotting in a sawmill and sawing wood for the owners; so the Democratic people had sawed wood for their leaders. After having reviewed the inconsistency of Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR, in advocating first the payment of the bonds in coin, and then pledging himself to the Democratic platform, according to which they were to be paid in greenbacks, he said SEYMOUR with his oily eloquence had got hold of Mr. JOHNSON's financial soapball, traveling around the country and trying to wash the financially bloody hands of the Democratic Party as *Lady Macbeth* hers; but it was of no avail. FRANK BLAIR bragged out West that if they would come to power they would overthrow the whole state of things. Here in the State of New-York Democrats would not dare to confess that they were rebels—here they say it was not meant in that sense. They say they had not the intention, and even if they had, they had not the power. Ask any Democrat whether he does not feel ashamed of such political jugglers. In comparison with them even "Brick" POMEROY was preferable. Having enlarged upon the despotism of the Democracy, he spoke of a conversation which he had with a Southern Unionist, in which the latter remarked that GRANT must be elected to avert a new bloody rebellion. They did not dare to work for him in the South, except at the risk of being hanged. The speaker then concluded with a review of the favorable results to be secured by the election of GRANT, COLFAX and GRISWOLD, and retired amid great cheering.

The Chairman next introduced Major-Gen. FREMONT, who was received with much enthusiasm. He came forward and said:

SPEECH OF MAJOR-GEN. FREMONT.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The distinct expression we have just had from the country might reasonably give us a right to think that the election is already over; but the approaching contests are fraught with such critical consequences that we cannot afford to leave anything to chance. We must remember that an occasion lost by one side is gained by the other, and the victories we won were secured by single votes. The success we have obtained should only give us courage for renewed effort, and no man should pause in his work until we have reached the crowning success, which never meets the struggles of nations but at costly sacrifices. It seems hardly in place, at the present time, to review the events of the past; but to you, as Germans, I think there are reasons why this question has a special interest, and in what I have to say in connection with it, I feel that I have in you, my German fellow-citizens, a peculiarly sympathizing audience. Many of you were turned from your old homes by the revolution. You did not come here because you preferred this country to your own. To the greater number who did come, the coming itself was a sacrifice. We know the deepest of every feeling in the German heart is love for fatherland. [Applause.] We see that the bonds of brotherhood are never entirely broken, but it was not in any way a subject of choice. On one side were political disabilities and restricted lands. Here was a continent from ocean to ocean, offering the choice of freeholds, with a certainty of prosperity and a security for personal and political liberty. We have seen how the new homes which you have established here have agreed with that order and harmony and progress. German industry has done the work of generations in developing the West, [applause;] and in the great contributions which you have made to the prosperity and power of the country, we see and value what has been done; but it is for you to know what it lost. You know the ties that were broken. Experience has taught you that the household gods are slow to consecrate new hearths. From this experience it is that you come to feel a special and keener interest in all that concerns the stability of this country. The ties that you maintained for the old country produced for us during the war the sympathy and support of Germany. At home you gave yourselves active support to the war. In the West, where I had occasion to see this more directly, I found that German and loyalty were one and the same word. [Applause] German bayonets made a bulwork on the Mississippi against the shock of rebellion. In that decisive moment they amply repaid the welcome which the nation have given them. Shall we not still have German unity on the side of progress? Quieter, but not less important work is asked for you to do now. We don't want the thunder of cannon to raise your patriotism. What we want of you is that you will unite to throw the influence of the German body to settle the unfinished business of the war. We know that some questions involved in this contest are very difficult, that it will require the unprejudiced, best judgment of the country to adjust them for the common advantage of the whole people. The question of suffrage undoubtedly demands the most enlightened and deliberate judgment of the nation. But the Republican Party has provided for this in the *personnel* of the Government. The question of labor which concerns so intimately the prosperity of the South, presents no serious difficulties. It will be settled by the laws and necessities of business. In this, as in other respects, the situation is made, and the best way to make it good is to make it irrevocable. It is less than 100 years ago when there were slaves in Scotland. The slaves were transferred by law as part of the property that belonged to their owners. When they became freemen their freedom made no obstacle to business, but the work in which they had been engaged went on as before. From personal knowledge, I have reason to believe that the business and labor interest of the South are in favor of Gen. GRANT; [applause;] and that when he is elected I believe that the present disturbances there will cease. This feeling will assert itself in his favor as soon as it can be done with safety. We do not claim that all the measures adopted by the Republicans since the war are any more perfect than all the measures that were taken during the war; but now, as then, people are looking forward to the end which they wish to reach. We have to remember that it would require a generation to bring about the Chaos out of which it is required to create order. Every obstruction has been thrown in the way of the Republican Party by the unfettered subtlety of their adversaries. In the war they sacrificed great treasure, made great sacrifices of life. They did not count what was spent, but what was gained. We knew that throughout the war private rights were invaded. The people saw this and felt it, though they knew it was not the time to speak. They knew they would have the power in their own hands, and when the time would come would use it to their advantage. People have the same feelings and purposes now. The time has not yet come, but it will come soon, when they will finish what has been left undone by the late war. The men they have chosen have the confidence of the country. They have proved themselves forbearing and considerate in the exercise of power, and their known loyalty and character must make them acceptable to the people. What the people desire is to place the settlement of their affairs in friendly hands. The question before us is, into whose hands will we give the power of this Government. Will you give it into the hands of those men who did not destroy this country solely because it proved itself indestructible. [Cries of "No, certainly not."] Will you give it into the hands of those who have the best interests of the country at heart? Is any argument needed to answer this question? It was argued for four years by bayonets and cannons. It was the *ultima ratio*, and the argument closed when LEE surrendered to GRANT. Now, the question is to which side will you give this power? There are no party issues before you. In laying anew the foundations of the Government the people will not lay under the corner-stone a protested greenback. They will put the vindication of the Declaration of Independence and justice to all men. On a scroll they intend to write "November the 3d, 1868, the North American Continent was made free land." This is a mighty work before us. The question is still a national one. There are no party issues to occupy the public mind During the war and since the country has increased and changed, and there has been no time yet for party issues to grow out of these changed issues. We have a growing population 3,000 miles across the interior. We must make improvements and have no arguments about tariffs. The questions yet to arise the public mind must be prepared for. People were exhausted during the war, and are still laboring under its effects. They remember what it cost. They intend to close up their work in such a way that they shall not have to do it again. Lately, while I was in Indiana, I saw something which gave me an idea of the feelings of our loyal people. It was at one of the great open-air meetings that are held in the West—one of those political *fêtes*, at which, fortunately for our country, our people take so much pleasure. All the approaches were filled with loving people, and a vast crowd had collected together. Overhead was the soft sky of an Indian Summer day, and the brilliant hues of the Autumn foliage underneath. Below also were the bright dresses of the women and the uniforms of red, white and blue. [Applause.] Gov. MORTON was about to speak. He is to Indiana what Gov. ANDREW was to Massachusetts. The work of the war had told fatally on him, as it had on ANDREW. He sat in the midst of his people, who recognized the sufferings which his great services had brought upon him. Although a young man, he was like a patriarch in the midst of his children. He stood up for a few moments, and while standing asked every man who had served in the war to hold up his right hand. In answer, many hands went up, as if reporting for duty. Gov. MORTON then went on to ask them all to testify by holding their hands aloft if they had lost friends during the rebellion.

The speaker concluded by saying that all hands were raised, and that the sight was one never to be forgotten. In conclusion he urged all present to unite together for the success of the Republican candidates, and retired amid enthusiastic cheers.

Mr. R. WEIL then made an eloquent and very humorous address, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE OLD AND NEW DEMOCRACY.

Speech of Hon. E. Delafield Smith at the Cooper Institute—The Relative Position of Parties Considered.

Hon. E. DELAFIELD SMITH delivered the following speech at Cooper Institute on Friday night, to which we referred briefly in our report of the meeting in yesterday's TIMES:

CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK: People have little respect for "pensioners of the dead." When ostentation struts abroad without brains or estate, we do not bow our heads because he boasts a rich or intellectual progenitor. The Democratic Party lives upon a name which it belies, and flourishes upon an ancestry which it dishonors. Its grandsire was THOMAS JEFFERSON, who with one hand hurled defiance at European despotism, while the other led forward the humblest of his countrymen to the rights of manhood. Its father was ANDREW JACKSON, whose right hand held at bay the British lion at New-Orleans, while his left hand crushed the head of the rattlesnake in South Carolina. Where is the humanity of JEFFERSON? Where the courage of JACKSON? The party which vaunts these hereditary names is to-day too degenerate to stand for equal rights, as it was yesterday too demoralized to interpose the weight of its organization against an obstinate and dangerous rebellion. If you arraign it for its disloyal attitude, it answers, with insane irrelevancy, "Constitution!" "Constitution!" But, you respond, the old Democracy were for liberty against oppression; for equal and exact justice against privilege and caste; for the country against both foreign foes and domestic traitors. Hark to their answer, "Constitution!" "Constitution!" Like Dogberry's culprit, who borrowed money in the name of God till no man would lend for "God's sake," they have talked and traded upon the Constitution till some honest men have grown weary of the very word. They forgot that the Constitution did not make the nation. The nation made the Constitution. Aye, and by the blood of her sons it has been defended, purified, perpetuated, in spite of treason at the South and treachery in the North. Who assailed the Constitution? The Democratic Party at the South. By whom was the assault repulsed? The Republican Party of the North. "Ah," says the strict constructionist, in substance and effect, "it is constitutional to destroy the Constitution, if by secession you only make the destruction complete. But it is unconstitutional to defend the Constitution, if in so doing you exalt the sovereignty of the nation above the sovereignty of the States." What was our answer to this disloyal sophistry? We will sustain municipal privileges when they are not abused, and "State rights" when they are not wrongs; but down with your petty sovereignties! Heed the warnings of South America and Mexico. Emulate the recent examples of Italy and Germany. Up with the flag of the Union. On with the standard of the nation. Our country! Rule supreme to the centres of your lakes and gulfs; to the farthest borders of your seas and oceans! The watchword of the Constitution does not belong to the Democratic Party, even in the light of more recent events. As their devotion to law has been illuminated by burning asylums, and their love of order illustrated by yelling mobs, so their fidelity to the Constitution is celebrated by the sacrifice of Southern loyalists, whose immunities are written in the text of the Constitution, but obliterated in the red pages of Democratic commentaries! Read, my countrymen, read in the bloody deeds with which Southern soil is stained, the logical results of Democratic theories. The Constitution belongs to its friends; not to its enemies. It is the right of every American citizen to read it without note or comment. It is brief, plain, explicit. When it was framed, the advocates of a weak confederation were beaten. After it was adopted, they set about to compass their ends by befogged constructions. The Democratic Party worship the commentary; we the text. Through the mist of exposition the old charter shines like a beacon light. Let them grope in the vapor; we are guided by the light itself. They charge the representatives of the people, in Congress assembled, with usurpation. They exalt the power of the President. They magnify the prerogatives of the Supreme Court. This may be labeled Democratic; but it is not constitutional. Turn to the page itself. You will find that the Court may determine cases and controversies between parties to whom its jurisdiction extends; there its authority terminates. The old "Council of Revision" of New-York could annul laws, although passed by the Legislature and approved by the Executive. This power is assumed for the Supreme Court. But the claim has no warranty in the Constitution. Examine farther. The duties of the President are exhausted in ten lines. He is to take care that the laws are faithfully executed. That is the end of him, except his qualified influence over legislation, his restricted right to negotiate treaties, his limited authority as a military Commander-in-Chief, and his defined power to pardon. Hence, when our illustrious chieftain, Gen. GRANT, declared that he should "have no policy of his own to *enforce* against the will of the people," he proved himself a better constitutional lawyer than ANDREW JOHNSON or HORATIO SEYMOUR. Examine still farther. The powers of Congress are spread over unnumbered paragraphs. What says the instrument itself? The Congress shall have power to lay taxes; provide for the common defence and general welfare; borrow money; regulate commerce with foreign nations and among the States; control bankruptcies; coin money; fix the standard of weights and measures; establish post-roads; promote the progress of science and useful arts; constitute courts of justice; define and punish piracies; declare war; raise and support armies; provide and maintain a navy; make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces; suppress insurrections; provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia; make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof; to say nothing of the power of impeachment, which may be exercised against both the Executive and the Judiciary. This, fellow-citizens, is the Constitution "as it is." In the last section of the first article, the States (while secured in certain municipal privileges) are expressly deprived of every attribute of sovereignty. So much was taught our fathers by the experience of the confederation. But those great men, remembering the tyranny of British Kings, were equally jealous of autocratic power. They made their Chief-Magistrate a President, not an Emperor, nor a Czar; their highest tribunal of justice a Court, not an Oligarchy, not a Spanish Junta, not a Venetian Council of Ten. Neither executive nor judicial decrees, but the Constitution and the Statutes of Congress are made the "supreme law of the land." Our fathers established a Republican Empire; the people are its sovereign, and beneath the dome of the Capitol sit their Representatives. Thus, fellow-citizens, the actual text of our national charter furnishes no support to Democratic pretensions as to the power of the President or of the Supreme Court over the rebel communities. In the first stages of their conquered condition, they were properly subjected to military orders; in the next to Presidential proclamations; but the final and rightful jurisdiction over them is exercised by the American people through the American Congress. It follows, "as the night the day," that the laws of reconstruction are not "revolutionary" nor "void." They are founded on the very rock of the Constitution. From that Gibraltar let statesmen defend them. The military features of the system of reconstruction find a remarkable precedent in the course pursued by our Government toward the conquered territory of New-Mexico. Proceedings which had been widely questioned passed in review before our supreme tribunal. They were declared consistent with constitutional authority, and of legal force. If my Democratic friends, who are fond of referring to the Constitution and the Courts, will examine the opinions of those great jurists, GRIER and NELSON, in the prize cases, they will discover that their Southern friends were both enemies and traitors; that we had the right to subjugate them as communities and hang them as individuals; that the United States could vindicate its offended sovereignty at the cost of the guilty citizen, and at the same time execute toward the South all the powers which might be exercised in the case of a foreign war. To say that these rights terminated the moment the last gun was fired and the last surrender accomplished, is to declare that after all our dreadful sacrifice of blood and treasure, we should be left with no indemnity for the past, no security for the future. Such generosity, such magnanimity, as the nation exhibited to the arrogant South, the world had never witnessed. With my whole mind I approve it. With my whole heart I rejoice in it. But while the American people forgive, they will never submit to the domination of secession conspirators. They may forget that the bold BEAUREGARD assailed the nation with the red brand of war; but they remember always, that even now, the stealthy STEPHENS and wily VALLANDIGHAM conspire against it with Democratic intrigue, and this was their original plan rather than the manlier audacity of DAVIS. It is our right to garner in peace what we reaped in war. Be not baffled by the ballot where the bullet failed. Americans! You cannot trust the Democratic Party. It has too many champions among the conspirators of the South; too many followers among their sympathisers in the North; too many leaders who conferred with British Ministers upon the interests of their country in time of war. Oh, I remember well, when the late conflict began to rage, and we sought by blockade to stop supplies to Southern camps; Democratic lawyers decried the power of the President who proclaimed it, because, said they, there can be no blockade until there is war, and no matter how much fighting is going on, there can be no war till Congress declares it. Yet, the very men who then embarrassed the Government by that astute position, now, when you seek the fruits of your victories by Congressional action, denounce the authority of Congress which they then magnified, and exalt the power of the Executive, which they then derided. So in the dominion of finance. They were for bullion against credit, when loans were necessary to feed our armies; but they start the cry of paper against coin, just in time to check favorable funding of the public debt. It is remarkable that their principles, which they declare to be immutable and eternal, are always in such antagonism with the interests of their country, and in such accord with the views of its enemies! The Republican Party has saved the nation from the incendiaries of the South. With your help, it will rescue the State from the destructives of the City. Do you want the ring that circles your City Hall coiled around your State Capitol? If you do not, arm the little *Monitor* that watched at Hampton Roads. Commission its builder as its captain. Anchor it near the wharves at Albany, and let it fire on every piratical craft that comes sailing up the river! Citizens of the Empire State, arise, arouse! Not others, but ourselves! Remember the last lines of that poet of England, who laid his heart and life upon the altar of Grecian independence at Missolonghi:

> "Awake! Not Greece, she is awake;
> Awake, my spirit!"

So may we exclaim—Awake! Not Ohio, not Indiana, not Nebraska, not Pennsylvania, not West Virginia; they *are* awake. Awake, New-York! Lead the long column of Republican States. Onward, for GRANT, for COLFAX, for GRISWOLD, for victory! "Let us have peace!" Peace to the ashes of our honored dead. Peace to the pensioned widow and orphan. Peace to the hunted loyalist. Peace to the South. Peace to commerce. Peace to industry. And the sweet peace of home to SEYMOUR and to BLAIR!

Fenian Indignation Meeting in the Third Congressional District.

A large meeting of Irish citizens, of the Third Congressional District, was held at the Athenæum last evening for the purpose of expressing their disgust at the conduct of the Democratic wire-pullers in Brooklyn, in ignoring the claims of Hon. WM. E. ROBINSON to a nomination for Congress. The meeting was called to order by Col. THOMAS J. KELLY, and presided over by Capt. CAVANNAH. Addresses were made by Judge LYNCH, of Louisiana, Col. KELLY and Mr. D. R. LYDDY. The gist of the speeches was the duty of Irishmen everywhere, and particularly in America, to be the friends of liberty, and never to be found, as too many thousands of them were, allied with the enemies of human freedom. The Democratic Party, as at present organized and conducted, was not the one in which Irishmen should be found. It was one of the greatest anomalies in existence to observe Irishmen, who had fled from oppression, striking hands with the oppressors of this country in the Democratic Party. They should note the fact that because Mr. WM. E. ROBINSON had advocated the cause of Ireland in Congress the wire-pullers of the party had abandoned him, and in the present canvass had ignored his claims upon their support. It was the duty of Irishmen to break the bands by which the ring politicians bound them, and on election day be manly enough to vote for whom they pleased, but to vote for their real friends by all means. The utterance of such sentiments provoked the ire of a horde of Democratic rowdies who were in the hall, and as they were about to make a pounce on the speakers, the Police interposed, and the unterrified had to retire. The meeting was a large one, and a great deal of true Irish enthusiasm was manifested.

Princeton College—Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You made a mistake in your issue of 29th instant in saying that Mr. STUART, the banker, gave $1,000 to Princeton College,—$2,500 was the amount of subscription.

The salary for the President, $60,009, was obtained in two weeks, by the energy of JOHN A. STEWART. JOHN W. GREEN gave $120,000 alone, the $30,000 for buying ground for a Scientific School. I can also say that a movement is successfully under way to pay for the telescope now being made—the largest one in the world. What with the $20,000 subscription for the gymnasium, and the increase of the Professors' salaries, from its former $2,000 to $2,500, and soon to $3,000, enabling the "miserably unpaid" to live a little disconnected from pecuniary cares and annoyances, we are safe in saying that an unparalleled future awaits Nassau Hall. Long life to her. ALUMNUS.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

PASS ON.

A DIRGE FOR THE MIGHTY.

Banner, tramp, peal and moaning knell,
Night's sable pomp, round setting sun;
A nation's pride and sorrow tell,
Yet Genius lives—*Life is begun!*
Pass on.

Pass on. Earth has no more to give,
Youth's sun has set, Time's brow is wan;
The honors, meeds for which men live,
Thou'st won them, worn them, pass thou on.
Pass on.

Title and space of little worth,
Thy country gives to meaner mind;
To thee, such power as few on earth
Had wielded nobly for their kind.
Pass on.

Never such hearts as clung to thee,
Shrined in such love a master's name:
Never such page as thine shall be,
May time efface—thou art for fame.
Pass on.

Faction its breath hath idly spent,
Thy stately tread hath onward passed;
"All's well!" Thou hast thy monument—
The stars, thy fitting pall at last!
Pass on.

All time is thine— thy name a spell—
An ægis to a world is given!
Life gave thee toil, death rest—'tis well—
Earth can no more—God gives thee Heaven.
Pass on.

ADAH ISAACS MENKEN.

NEW-YORK, 1st-mo. 5th, D. '62.

LULA'S CHOICE.

From Once a Week.

Lula Thyri was the only daughter of an old couple, who lived in a solitary cottage on the outskirts of the small village of Gonar. The Thyris were stingy, surly and hard-hearted, and were, therefore, no favorites among the scanty population of Gonar, but for the sake of Lula the old people were tolerated. Lula had many friends, for she was by far the sweetest-tempered and most contented girl in Gonar. She was also the plainest, a fact which gained her friends even among the envious and ill-natured. Lula's parents treated her with such harshness that it was considered a wonder she could always look so smiling and happy as she did. And, perhaps, what was even a greater wonder, Lula, though her life was a hard one, not only looked, but was happy. What her friends called drudgery was to her only work, which was done with cheerfulness, and when she had finished it, she knew where to look for pleasure.

Gonar was a dull place, and the Gonar people led dull lives; but Lula had days of excitement as great as if she had been a grand lady. No grand lady ever waited with more anxiety for the arrival of the wreath which was to be worn at the next court ball, than Lula watched for the opening of the bud which told her that Spring was near; neither did the finest singer give that same lady greater pleasure than Lula felt when she heard the song of the birds, which told her that Spring was come. And thus it was throughout the year; Lula had always something to look forward to with that pleasurable longing which made each day in its turn a happy one.

But there came a time when even Lula had cause to weep, and it happened thus: Her parents did not love her because she was not beautiful, and when they had nothing else to do, they used to sit and grumble at the fate which had given them such a daughter. One day poor Lula overheard their lamentations.

"Was ever woman born so unfortunate," said Frona, "as to have had given her so ill-favored a daughter; why, she will be on our hands all our lives."

"You speak truly, wife, for sure enough no one will marry the wench unless it be Kolf Lyn, who for the sake of a few pence would marry sin herself."

"Well thought of!" exclaimed the old dame. "If Lula can't be matched any other way, Kolf's wife she shall become."

Lula, like other people, had built her castle in the air, but a certain Oswald Erling, and not Kolf Lyn, had been the lord of it. At her mother's speech the castle vanished, and she trembled, for dame Frona's wish was will in that house. Then Lula went into the woods, and sat in her favorite nook and cried bitterly.

"What do you weep for so bitterly, little maid?"

Lula started, and on looking round saw that an old woman of the village had sat down by her side. It was difficult for Lula to tell the trouble she was in, so she merely replied that she was not crying about anything in particular.

"Yet you are not one to cry about nothing. Come, tell me your trouble, perhaps I could ease it."

Lula declared that no one could help her.

"Ah! then I know what the trouble must be," said the old woman, smiling, and, plucking a dandelion, she gave it to Lula. "Now let us see whether it is yes or no."

Lula grew very red, and threw the dandelion away. "No," she said, while her eyes again filled with tears; "it is no use; I am too ugly for that sort of thing."

The old woman laughed, but kindly. "Tears won't give you beauty, will they, now?"

"No, but what will?"

"Why not take a journey to the black lake?"

Lula shuddered as if struck by a sudden fear, for she knew well what the old crone meant. "Well, I might do that certainly; thank you, mother, for the suggestion. I can die but once," added Lula, resignedly.

"Don't despair; the spirit of the lake may be kindly disposed toward you."

"Ah, well!" said Lula, sighing; "even if it leads me to a bad fate it cannot be a worse one than becoming the wife of Kolf Lyn."

"Luck befriend you, little Lula; don't forget to go before sunset, and take with you, as the exchange for what you ask, the greatest treasure you possess."

The black lake was situated in the heart of the mountains around, and was supposed by the Gonar people to be the abode of a spirit, who had the power to confer upon mortals the gifts which nature had denied them. The lake was held in great abhorrence, for the spirit was said to be a malevolent one, and to lure people to their destruction; but there were some who had been heard to defend the spirit of the lake, and to attribute the evil fate rather to the nature of the gifts demanded, than to the malice of the donor. Lula, however, had no very great uneasiness, for she fancied that there might be some truth in the latter theory, and, if so, the gift she was about to ask for could not possibly lead her to evil. As soon as Lula had made up her mind to brave all danger, she became quite excited in her anxiety to go on her expedition.

Dame Frona was not quite so exacting as usual that day, and Lula was able to start the same afternoon. As soon as she saw that her parents had sat down by the kitchen fire to indulge in another long grumble, she slipped out, taking with her the little stock of savings which she had been many years hoarding up, and which she looked upon as her only treasure. Very demurely she passed through the village, but as soon as she had left it behind her, she ran at her greatest speed, so fearful was she that she might not arrive at the lake before the sun set. Forgetful of the roughness of the road she scrambled up the mountain, slipped, fell, jumped up, and reached the top breathless, then half ran, half rolled down the other side, and at length arrived panting at the border of the lake.

The sun was rapidly sinking down in the west, and the black lake might have been called the golden one, so bright did the reflection of the sun render it. Lula knew that it was a good omen if the water took a golden hue, and her courage rose at the sight.

As she looked, she saw that the large, black swan, the warden of the lake, had seen her, and was coming toward her. She scarcely dared to breathe, so anxious was she to know whether it would come in anger or in gentleness to do her bidding. But on it came, gliding smoothly through the water, straight to where she stood. Flowers of all sorts grew in abundance in the sheltered valley, and without a moment's thought she stooped and plucked a bunch of the musk rose. She started. The swan had risen, and was flapping its wings, while a sound very much like human laughter seemed to be proceeding from its outstretched throat. Then on it came again, and when the bird had reached the water's edge, Lula tremblingly held out toward it the bunch of roses. Away it glided with them in its mouth; but when it reached the middle of the lake, it dived its head, and disappeared under the water. Hitherto there had been that peculiar stillness in the air which betokens the approach of evening, as if all life dared not, even by a breath, disturb the last moments of expiring day. But suddenly the earth seemed moved, as if by a sudden convulsion. The birds flew hither and thither, the cattle sought shelter under the trees, and strange wailing sounds were borne upon the air. The rushing wind stirred up the water, which hissed, and foamed, and rose as one great surging wave. Then the wave burst in the centre, and the divided waters rolled over and over to the right and left of the lake, until they reached the base of the mountains on each side, up which they seemed to be drawn by some magnetic power. But the angry water came rushing down again and again, and the more it was drawn up, the more angry was its roar.

Lula was stunned by the noise, and blinded by the spray, caused by this momentary hurricane, so that, for a moment, she saw nothing. By degrees, however, a feeling of indescribable fear stole over her, for she became aware that something was before her. At first it appeared as a shadow between her and the sky; then it took the form of a very aged, sorrowful-looking woman. Close against her was the black swan, and the foaming cataract on each side seemed to be keeping guard over the two inhabitants of the lake. In her hand was the bunch of roses, and, pointing them toward Lula, she began in a pitying voice,—

"My little damsel, I see that you have asked for beauty;" and the sigh she gave as she spoke seemed echoed all round. "If I grant your request, what do you give in return?"

The woman's tone had reassured Lula, and she at once came forward, and timidly presented her small stock of savings. But with terror Lula now heard the strange spirit's mocking laughter.

"We have no use here for this; it is one of the treasures of your heart which I desire."

Lula wondered what she meant; however, she merely timidly said the spirit might take anything she chose.

"I shall take the gift with which nature has most endowed you, the value of which you have begun to lose sight of. When the clock is to-night on the stroke of twelve, utter the name of the person whom you wish to be like, and the exchange will be made."

Lula was about to express her gratitude, but she was stopped by the look of sorrow on the spirit's face, who seemed to be listening to the wail of lament which now rose on all sides.

"Thank me not yet, Lula. Do you hear those sounds? they are the groans of the banished virtues, which others, like yourself, have been so ready to cast out of their hearts. They are entreating me to pause before I grant your wish. You please me, Lula, and I will listen to their prayer, and show you mercy by giving you time to undo a foolish act. Therefore, when your face changes, the metamorphosis will only be visible to yourself for the first twenty-four hours. If, before the expiration of that time, you regret the exchange, go and drink of the water of the spring which used to rise at the top of the mountain. It has long been dry, but it will flow again at your bidding; and when you have drunk of it you will be your old self."

Lula was about to say that she had no fear for her happiness, now that she had obtained her wish; but with her last words the woman had disappeared, and the waters of the black lake were flowing as smoothly as ever, over which the swan resumed its guard.

Briskly Lula started on her journey homeward. Never had she been so happy. Her voice echoed merrily through the mountain passes. Her feet seemed scarcely to touch the ground as she bounded along, so blithe, so joyful did she feel. As she came in sight of the cottage she became a little uneasy for fear her absence had been discovered, but to her relief she found that her parents had gone to bed, and she crept quietly to her room, carrying the old time-piece with her out of the kitchen. It was still early, and for some time Lula's mind was taken up in deciding the important matter of which one of her friends she would choose to be like. It was a most difficult point to settle. Which would she rather be; fair, or dark? She admired Erica's black hair and blue eyes; but perhaps Sulita's golden hair and brown eyes were even prettier. Then there was little Fredda, with her short upper lip, and pearly teeth—how charming she was with her bright sparkling expression; yet she was not sure that Juanita, with her saint-like beauty, was not more lovely than all. It was doubtful whether Lula would ever have come to any decision, if she had not suddenly remembered that she had once heard Oswald Erling say that he considered Erica, with the long black hair, to be the most beautiful girl in the village. Her mind having at length been set at ease, she began to think of how she would feel when she was like Erica, and how she would wear the long black tresses when they were hers. But she was not accustomed to sit up to so late an hour, and soon she began to feel drowsy and fell asleep. The wind had risen, and each gust as it came brought with it some ghastly sound, which made Lula start up in a tremble out of her uneasy slumber. Owls hooted among the distant trees; bats flew out and hovered round the windows, flapping their wings against the glass. But above all, Lula heard the despairing murmur, which she had heard floating over the lake, and which now filled her with a strange sorrowful feeling. Then the words of warning uttered by the spirit came back to her, and she knew that the wail was in her own heart, and that the virtue she was about to banish was making one last appeal.

But Lula was obdurate, and dozed off again so that she might not hear. The clock was just on the stroke of twelve before she woke again, and then she started up with a scream of terror, for she had had a strange and fearful dream. She had dreamed that at the appointed hour she had uttered a name, but it was that of Kolf Lyn, the miser. His dreadful name was still ringing in her ears, and with a ghastly face she looked up at the clock, to see whether in her sleep she had brought upon herself a terrible doom.

It was just on the stroke of twelve. One—two—it began, and with a trembling voice Lula called out the name of Erica. Louder and louder rose the despairing wail. The air seemed full of it, and again her heart was rent by a terrible pain. Three more strokes. The wail was dying out in the distance, and a sound as if of mocking laughter came nearer and nearer. The last stroke, and Lula saw a dark shadow towering above her. An icy hand fell heavily on her face, each feature of which was jerked out of its place; an icy clutch tore something from her heart, and partly through the intensity of the pain, and partly through the terror which had seized her, Lula for a time lost all sense.

When she regained consciousness she was unable to remember what had happened, but memory returned to her as she caught sight of the long black hair which fell in luxuriant masses over her shoulders. Running excitedly to the glass, she there saw the face of Erica. With what joy did she look at the large blue eyes, with their long black lashes, at her small rosy mouth. She smiled, and she saw the pearly teeth; she spoke, and she heard a voice full of charm issuing from those lovely lips. With what joy did she touch the soft, blushing cheek, clasp the tiny white hands together, and then, coiling round her head the long black tresses, a cry of delight burst from her lips. The thought of the face which that glass had always before revealed was now horrible to her; and she almost laughed aloud as she thought how little the inhabitants of the lake could know of human nature to imagine that she would ever regret the exchange she had made. Excited though she was, she felt tired, and she threw herself on her bed to snatch a few hours' repose. Generally, she fell asleep at once; but the thought of her newly-acquired beauty made her wakeful and restless. Presently, the bed which she had hitherto found so comfortable appeared to her a very hard one; so hard that, instead of giving her repose, it made her limbs ache painfully. What a misery was a hard bed! She was sure that Erica, whose parents were much richer than hers, had a much softer couch; and she began to feel that she had been very hardly used in not having been born rich. In the midst, however, of this sudden fit of pettishness, she fell asleep. On waking, she ran at once to the glass to see that her beauty had not flown; but, as she looked and saw that it was still there, it occurred to her that she was not as pretty as she thought; and she began to wish that she had chosen to be like Sulita, who had the soft brown eyes and golden hair. Very much disgusted at the mistake which she had made, she went down stairs and sullenly sat down to breakfast. Never before had she noticed how coarse her fare was; and again she considered herself ill-used, for she felt certain that Erica was eating a much better breakfast. Then she thought how wretched was the room she sat in, how harsh were her parents' voices, how toilsome the duties which they asked her to perform. What a hard life was hers! Was ever a girl so wretched? and now, so lovely as she was, she might have been born a queen.

These and many such like thoughts passed through Lula's mind; and, almost weeping with vexation at the thought that she had not asked for riches instead of for beauty, she went to find consolation in some of her favorite haunts in the wood. But the bright morning sun had no charm for her that day, nor the fresh budding trees, and bright Spring flowers. The singing of the birds wearied her, and she thought how tired she was of the country. She longed to be in a town, and see houses instead of trees; gay shops where she could buy fine dresses. Above all, she longed to be where her beauty could be appreciated, and where she could lead a more amusing life than the intolerably dull one which was now hers.

With a feeling of intense weariness she returned home, and mechanically went through her round of duties. But where was the interest gone with which she used to do them? Where the pleasure with which she fed her numerous pets? Where the happiness that she felt in the simple fact that she lived in a beautiful world, that she was gifted with life, and youth, and strength, with which to enjoy all that was given to be enjoyed?

Later she went out into the village, but her second walk gave her no more pleasure than the first. Her friends appeared to shun her; and the little children who generally came prattling up to her seemed to run away as if in fear. But she tried to think that to-morrow it would be very different, for all would see how beautiful she had become. The day passed wearily away for Lula, and, toward evening, she went out again into the woods, and sat herself by the side of a brook, with a feeling of despair at her heart such as she had never felt.

What had come to her? she wondered.

Even the thought that she might become Oswald Erling's bride seemed to have lost its charm, for, as a poor man's wife, she would have but a toilsome existence. Why did she look upon life almost with loathing? And then a kind of terror seized her, for fearful thoughts came into her mind as she watched the calm flowing of the water at her feet.

"Has Lula obtained her wish?"

And at the words Lula looked up, and saw the old woman she had seen before.

Lula nodded her head, but told of her misery.

"How is this, Lula? you have been promised beauty as great as you can desire, and yet you are discontented, what more do you want?"

"Everything in the world but what I have," said Lula, despairingly.

"What was the treasure you gave up?"

"I know not, unless it was the power of being happy."

"And what, child, will give you happiness but the content which once filled your heart?"

Lula waited to hear no more, but ran back to her cottage without a moment's hesitation. Once more she looked in the glass. Beautiful as she was, how repulsive did her face now seem, with its miserable discontented expression! Now she understood why the children had avoided her, for though they had seen her still, they had seen her when content had gone from her, and she felt that even had her beauty been visible, all would have shunned her equally. With a thankful feeling at her heart that she had not met Oswald Erling that day, she started again for her journey to the mountain. She had been anxious to reach her destination quickly the evening before, but her anxiety then was nothing to that which she felt now for fear some accident might prevent her reaching the spring until after the appointed time. Evening had set in, and it was lonely on the mountains. Strange sounds again filled her ears, despairing groans on one side, mocking laughter on the other, made her each moment start; but she had no fear; on she hurried, heedless of everything. She could think of nothing but the treasure which she had bartered away, and without which she thought she must die.

At length, almost exhausted with her efforts to reach it, she found herself at the top of the mountain.

The wail of sorrow was sighing through the trees; but as Lula stooped to look for the spring it changed to a sound of joy. The water came bubbling up clear and bright, and taking a little in her hand, Lula drank. Overpowered with fatigue, she sank down upon the ground and fell asleep. But before her eyelids closed she knew that her lost treasure had come to her. Contentment, and all the happiness that it gives, was again in her heart, a possession she knew now was far too priceless to part with.

Lula became no prettier, but she married Oswald Erling after all.

A Night in a Lifeboat.—The lifeboat men were glad, after their night's watch and morning's work, to rest a few hours; but plenty of boatmen remained on watch, ready at any moment to make up a crew. The cold became, hour by hour, more intense, and the fresh breeze steadily grew into a gale. The sea at high tide broke in flying volumes of spray against the pier, thundered down upon it, and poured over it in foaming cascades into the harbor. As the evening grew on the gale became terrific in force; heavy snow-storms went sweeping by; showers of freezing sleet came rushing along, and the night was dreary and dismal—dark and cold in the extreme. At about 10½ the storm was in its full fury, and the sea a very howling wilderness of raging waters. At that moment, mid the roar of the wind and sea, the signal guns were heard, and rockets were seen in the direction of the Gull light ship. "The lifeboat was manned with dispatch," would be the short report the coxswain of the boat would afterward make to the harbor-master. This means that the boatmen, in spite of the piercing cold and terrific gale, rush along the pier, hurry down the harbor steps and into the boat to face the dread peril of the wild sea, as readily as school boys bound down the school stairs and out on to the common for the joy of a Summer holiday. It takes the steamer and life-boat about one hour and a half to urge their way out to the Gull light ship. They speak her about one in the morning, and are told that the men on board saw some time since a large light burning southeast by south, but they lost it about twenty minutes ago. The steamer at once tows the boat in the direction, a careful lookout is kept, the snow-storms come down more wildly than ever, the cold is very bitter, the sea running mountains high; still on, and no signs of a light. The crew hold a consultation as to what is best to be done. There appears no possibility of one of the crew of the vessel being still alive clinging to any floating wreckage; still some other vessel may be in danger; they will wait and watch for any light or signal of distress, and not seeing it, at all events remain there until daylight that they may be sure they are not leaving behind them any who may be perishing for want of their aid; and so, while most if not all of you, my readers, were comfortable in your beds (the wakeful ones of you perhaps listening wistfully to the storm, and perhaps having your hearts moved with pity and to prayer for the poor fellows at sea,) these brave men—from choice, not for hope of money reward, but for the far dearer hope of saving life—waited on and on by those gloomy Sands a prey to all the fierceness of the gale, the raging seas, and deadly cold. Time after time the mad, rushing waves break over the boat, burying her in clouds of spray and foam, or, coming in heavier volume still, put the men for a moment or two completely under water. The sufferings of the crew become very severe. They encourage each other, and still let the boat lay-to. Willing as every man is to endure to the utmost, they soon feel that it is getting beyond their strength; they are frozen through and through, and rapidly getting numbed and exhausted with the continual wash of heavy seas, and at last they are compelled to make a signal for the steamer, and are towed back to Ramsgate, arriving between four and five in the morning.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

Holidays.—A holiday may be a holiday without change of air; and the best and most pleasant holidays are those which come the most frequently, and last the least time. A vacation, or whatever it may be called, which extends over several weeks, and takes a man out of the ordinary sphere of his employment, is almost equivalent to an utter change of life. He begins it with a wrench, so to speak, and he ends it with a wrench. Toward the latter part of his holiday he counts the hours that intervene between him and his work, and he returns to his employment as to a prison. His old habits have left him, his old haunts are strange, his old companions strange, his old occupations are strange and distasteful. He has lost that pleasant elasticity of mind which he thought, and his friends told him, was the exhaustion of overwork; and instead of applying himself to his labor with renewed strength, he is only conscious of an increased degree of lassitude. The relaxation afforded by short occasional holidays—by those few hours snatched without long premeditated design from an engrossing employment, and enjoyed without a feeling that when they end, they will be followed by a long and seemingly interminable period of dull, unbroken drudgery, is far more invigorating than the effect produced on the human system by the longest period of repose. In one case the holiday sets with the promise that another will rise to-morrow; in the other case it sets with no promise, but with much gloom.—*"Common Sense Papers," in Cassell's Magazine.*

A Lake Scene in Brazil.—As we were taking coffee under the trees afterward, having yielded our places in the primitive dining-room to the Indian guests, the President suggested a sunset row on the lake. The hour and the light were most tempting, and we were soon off in the canoe, taking no boatmen, the gentlemen preferring to row themselves. We went through the same lovely region, half water, half land, which we had passed in the morning, floating between patches of greenest grass and by large forest trees, and blackened trunks standing out of the lake-like ruins. We did not go very fast nor very far, for our amateur boatmen found the evening warm, and their rowing was rather play than work; they stopped, too, every now and then, to get a shot at a white heron or to shoot into a flock of parroquets or ciganas, whereby they wasted a good deal of powder to no effect. As we turned to come back we were met by one of the prettiest sights I have ever seen. The Indian women, having finished their dinner, had taken the little two-masted canoe, dressed with flags, which had been prepared for the President's reception, and had come out to meet us. They had the music on board and there were two or three men in the boat; but the women, were some twelve or fifteen in number, and seemed, like genuine Amazons, to have taken things into their own hands. They were rowing with a will; and as the canoe drew near, with music playing and flags flying, the purple lake, dyed in the sunset and smooth as a mirror, gave back the picture. Every tawny figure at the oars, every flutter of the crimson and blue streamers, every fold of the green and national flag at the prow, was as distinct below the surface as above it. The fairy boat—for so it looked—floating between glowing sky and water, and seeming to borrow color from both, came on apace; and as it approached, our friends greeted us with many a "*Viva*," to which we responded as heartily. Then the two canoes joined company, and we went on together, the guitar sometimes being taken into one canoe and sometimes into the other, while Brazilian and Indian songs followed each other. Anything more national, more completely imbued with tropical coloring and character than this evening scene on the lake can hardly be conceived. When we reached the landing, the gold and rose colored clouds were fading into soft masses of white and ashen gray, and moonlight was taking the place of sunset. As we went up the green slope to the sitio, a dance on the grass was proposed, and the Indian girls formed a quadrille, for thus much of civilization has crept into their native manners, though they throw into it so much of their own characteristic movements that it loses something of its conventional aspect. Then we returned to the house, where the dancing and singing were renewed, while here and there groups sat about on the ground laughing and talking, the women smoking with as much enjoyment as the men. Smoking is almost universal among the common women here, yet is not confined to the lower classes. Many a senhora—at least in this part of Brazil, for we must distinguish between the civilization on the banks of the Amazons and in the interior and that in the cities along the coast—enjoys her pipe while she lounges in her hammock through the heat of the day.—*A Journey in Brazil, by Professor and Mrs. Agassiz.*

THE ROSE.

From Harper's Magazine for November.

I am the one rich thing that morn
Leaves for the ardent noon to win;
Grasp me not, I have a thorn,
But bend and take my fragrance in.

The dew-drop on my bosom gives
The whole of heaven to searching eyes;
Only he who sees it lives,
And only he who slights it dies.

Ah, what bewildering warmth and wealth
Gather within my central fold!
Love-lorn airs of happy health
Hive with the honey that I hold.

This dazzling ruddiness divine
Shrouds spicy savors deep and dear,
Passion's sign and countersign,
The inmost meaning of the sphere.

Petal on petal opening wide,
My being into beauty flows—
Hundred-leaved and damask-eyed—
Yet nothing, nothing but a rose!

THE CATACOMBS OF PARIS.

Correspondence of the Pall Mall Gazette.

PARIS, Aug. 17.

It is not easy for the ordinary English sightseer in Paris to satisfy his curiosity by a descent into the famous catacombs—*difficilis descensus.* Formerly one of the regular sights of this capital, they have now been long closed to the general public, and I have met but very few Parisians of the younger generation who have explored those dismal vaults. Four times a year the metropolitan surveyors officially inspect the great ossuary, to report on the condition of the pillars and piers which have been built to prop the excavated galleries, and a select few, whose applications to the Prefect of the Seine have been backed by influential recommendations, are allowed on these occasions to accompany them. Notice that the expedition is about to proceed is often received many months after the application has been sent to the Hotel de Ville, and a prolonged residence in Paris seems to be an indispensable condition for obtaining a sight of the catacombs.

I was fortunate enough a few days ago to accompany one of these periodical visits of inspection. The appointed place of meeting was in the courtyard at the back of the office for collecting the octroi, at the former Barriere d'Enfer. M. Nadar, in the bulky Paris guide which was printed for the use of visitors to the exhibition last year, describes midnight as the hour usually appointed for these excursions, but this is probably merely a literary artifice destined to throw additional gloom over his narrative. We met at noon in considerable numbers, chatting in every language of Europe, and all provided with candles, railway lamps and matches. On the arrival of the metropolitan surveyors the door of a low building, which occupies one side of the courtyard, was unlocked, and displayed a steep flight of narrow steps leading underground. The inspectors mustered the company, the candles were lit, and one by one we descended. The hubbub of conversation was at once hushed. We were about to visit the silent abodes of the dead. Perhaps some of us involuntarily remembered ghastly tales of men who had lost their way in this subterranean labyrinth and had never returned to their friends and the bright sunshine above.

Ninety steps led to level ground, and we walked during twenty minutes or half an hour through a narrow, damp, low passage cut in the calcareous rock. By raising my hand I could easily touch the vault above. Right and left we passed by innumerable openings leading away into mysterious gloom and silence. They were each closed with a wooden barrier, so that we could not, had we been tempted, turn from the right path. Surveyors opened and closed the march. We were in the ancient quarries from which the stone Paris is built of has been extracted from the Roman period down to the reign of Louis XIV. The subterranean galleries extend under the suburbs of St. Germain, St. Jaques, and St. Marcel. The neighbourhood of the Luxemburg Palace and Gardens, and of the Pantheon, are undermined by them. But probably they have not the vast extent or depth which popular legend ascribes to them. Towards the end of last century great alarm was felt throughout Paris by the sudden sinking of several houses near the Barrière d'Enfer. Even at present, purchasers are shy of investing in the building plots that have been recently created by the ruthless destruction of part of the Luxemburg Gardens, in consequence of the doubtful reputation for stability of the ground. Since the occurrence of the accidents above mentioned, subterranean Paris has been carefully surveyed by order of the municipal authorities. Large sums have been spent on props and pillars, on piers and buttresses, and a curious map of the catacombs has been published by M. de Fourcy, C. E. The cellars of M. Dumeil's great brewery occupy galleries of these old quarries, and persons who are curious to form an idea of the catacombs of Paris can do so easily by applying at No. 15 Rue du Marché aux Chevaux, the counting-house of the brewery. The entrances to the quarries, of which there were more than sixty, it is said, have been for the most part closed.

We reached the gate of the necropolis. It is painted black, flanked with columns, and bears the inscription

HAS . ULTRA . METAS . REQUIESCUNT . BEATAM . SPEM . SPECTANTES.

The vast ossuary into which we now entered was formed in the following manner: In 1784 intramural interments were discontinued in Paris by an order in council, and the old churchyard of the Innocents was first cleared; other burial places followed, and were closed and cleared in their turn. Respect for the dead is one of the most deeply noted of the religious feelings of the French people, as every one who has visited the cemetery of Père la Chaise knows, and as recent debates in the Senate, on the proposed removal of part of the cemetery of Montmarte, prove. A Frenchman who neglects to visit the tomb of his parents, and at least once a year to decorate it with wreaths, is very ill-thought of; and the utilitarians in France have not yet been successful in demonstrating to their countrymen that old churchyards are but quarries of phosphate of lime. The bones were carefully removed at the end of the last century from the closed Parisian churchyards at night, in long trains of funeral cars hung with black, accompanied by priests bearing wax torches and chanting the litanies of the dead. The old quarries were found by the Parisians the most convenient place in the neighborhood for preserving and protecting from desecration the remains of their forefathers, and a portion of the subterranean labyrinth was solemnly consecrated to be used as a cemetery. In a garden of the Rue de la Tombe Issoire a shaft has been sunk into the catacombs. Here the long procession halted, the carts were backed, tilted, and their contents shot down the shaft. This work continued at intervals during many nights.

In 1810 and the following years after the restoration of Christian worship in France, the catacombs were surveyed, pillars were built, and drains made to carry off the water. The bones were carefully arranged along the walls of the vaults, keeping distinct the cemeteries from which they were originally brought. The skulls form three rows in most places; the space between them is filled by the large arm and leg bones, carefully piled; the ribs, vertebræ, and all the smaller bones fill in promiscuous heaps the space left between the rows of skulls and the rock. In many of the recesses or chapels which we passed the workmen employed in arranging these ghastly objects have indulged their sense for the beautiful, and have built up ornamental and varied designs with the horrid fragments at their disposal. Inscriptions on stone indicate the cemeteries from which the remains have come. All human bones brought to light by the actual rebuilding of Paris are conveyed to the catacombs. The most recent additions appear to have been contributed in 1861 by the cemetery of Vaugirard. At equal distances stone tablets are set up, with inscribed sentences on life, death and eternity, selected from Holy Writ, Thomas A'Kempis, Seneca and the Latin authors, from Lamartine, Delille, from Ducis, and even inferior poets. My wish to copy some of them was somewhat uncivilly interrupted by one of the surveyors telling me that we could not pass the whole day underground. On one of the principal pillars are carved the words—MEMENTO . QUIA . PULVIS . ES. And on a well which occupies apparently the center of the labyrinth: SICUT . UNDA . DIES . NOSTRI . FLUXERUNT. The concentrated light of all our candles failed to reveal the unhappy gold-fish which are said to enliven its waters. A collection of diseased bones, which are kept separate, would be of more use to suffering humanity in the glass cases of a pathological museum than in these inaccessible recesses.

It is impossible to refrain from the thought that among the rows of skulls which grin down upon us from right and left as we pass along, some must have belonged to the most eminent men in France and adorned the *salons* of Paris by the brains which they once contained. To heighten our interest, we were told by one of the inspectors that the skull of Louis Philippe Egalité was undoubtedly among those which had been brought from the churchyard of the Rue de la Ville l'Evêque. No doubt, an experienced phrenologist would confidently point it out. It is computed that about three millions of skulls, if not more, adorn the walls of the catacombs of Paris. To us, the dark galleries through which we wandered seemed to form an intricate labyrinth, but, somehow or other, they led us back to the black gate by which we had entered. We passed about two hours among the shades below, and were heartily glad to see the daylight again.

Visits to the House of Columbus at Valladolid.—My companion was desirous of entering the place, and procuring from the garden a flower or leaf to bear away as a souvenir. We therefore knocked at the door, and were answered by a gentleman of respectable dress and bearing, who, holding the door half open, demanded to know our business. "Is this the house of Columbus?" we inquired. The reply was in the affirmative; but the door remained partially closed, the gentleman looking suspiciously at us. We said that we would like to come in if there was no objection. The door was not opened for us. It was quite evident that we were thought to be strangers calling upon the former proprietor. "The Señors are quite welcome to enter; but Columbus no longer occupies the house, and, in fact, is dead," replied the gentleman, meantime holding the door firmly in his hand. "We are aware of the death of Columbus," we said; "but we would like to come in and see his house, and, if permitted, to get a rose, or a leaf, from his garden, by which to remember our visit." But still the door did not move, except, perhaps, to narrow the opening, so that only the face of the gentleman could be seen. "The Señors are quite welcome to come in," he repeated, in a firm tone of voice; "but Columbus is dead, and his family no longer occupy the house. As for the garden, like the house, it is mine, and Columbus has absolutely nothing in either." Having thrown this light upon the condition of the estate, the heirs, the administrators, and the residuary legatees of the deceased Columbus, his polite successor in interest closed the door in our faces, locking it with a loud clank, and departed, leaving us staring at the outer walls.—*Sketches of Travel in Spain and the East.*

Honi Soit!—An American of our acquaintance says that his countrymen have improved upon—as they always improve upon everything—the old maxim, "Get on—get honor—get honest." The politicians of the United States adopt the advice to "get on" and to get "honor"—but instead of "getting honest," they get off-iced.—*Fun.*

Man's Origin.—There are two opposing theories prevalent concerning the cause of man's progress in society. One is, that man being endowed with a capacity for invention, has progressed from barbarism to civilization by the exercise of this faculty alone. The rival theory, while it does not deny capacity or progressive improvement, affirms that there are facts in the case which neither of these circumstances will resolve or explain, and therefore maintains that some external communication has been at some time given or made to mankind, originating in a degenerate, and not a normal, condition of humanity. The latter point was ably enforced by Archbishop Whately in his "Essay on Civilization." Archbishop Whately's arguments, although attacked by various opponents, most recently by Sir John Lubbock, still remain firm and unshaken. We may grant to Sir John all his facts, and apply to them successfully the Archbishop's hypothesis; while there are admitted facts in the case which Sir John's hypothesis will not explain. The mere multiplication of such facts as those collected by Sir John Lubbock adds nothing to the evidence in the point at issue. "The important question," says Humboldt, "has not yet been resolved, whether that savage state, which even in America is found in various gradations, is to be looked upon as the dawning of a society about to rise, or whether it is not the rather fading remains of one sinking amid storms, overthrown by overwhelming catastrophes. To me the latter seems to be nearer the truth than the former." Max Muller says: "As far as we can trace back the footsteps of man, even on the lowest strata of history, we see that the Divine gift of a sound and sober intellect belonged to him from the very first, and the idea of a humanity emerging slowly from the depths of an animal brutality can never be maintained again." Niebuhr also expressed his conviction that all savages are the degenerated remnants of more civilized races, who had been overpowered by enemies and driven to seek safety in woods and waste places till they had forgotten most of the arts of settled life, and gradually sunk into the state which they are now found. The learned researches of Prof. Rawlinson all lead to the same conclusion. We know that, within certain limits, savages are capable of some improvement, as might be expected where reason is added to instinct. But we hold that the theory of man having raised himself, by spontaneous and progressive development, from a primitive savage state, and from yet lower forms of organic life, is not supported by proof. The theory of Divine interposition is the true scientific explanation, inasmuch as it alone meets *all* the facts of the case.—*Leisure Hour.*

Shoddy Americans in Europe.—We wish the Americans on the Continent would behave like the Scotch, whom on points they closely resemble, but they don't. Nobody in the world is quite so kindly or so tolerant as the American who knows something, but there is a class of Americans just now in Europe who are to experienced travelers the most intolerable of mankind. American gentlemen say they are "the shoddy aristocracy," but they have uniformly three distinctive and annoying characteristics—boxes for which they ought to pay rent and not merely fares, loud voices and bad tempers. In a pretty large acquaintance with Americans of all grades, we declare that, except on the Continent, we never heard a loud voice or met a visibly bad temper, and their own description of themselves is that a valise with a toothcomb and two "dickeys" is too much luggage. Nevertheless, a class with the peculiarities we have mentioned, in fact a class exactly resembling the English of thirty years since, is flooding the Continent, is ruining half its best hotels, not by extravagance, but by the introduction of a bad tone, and is concentrating on the Union all that angry distaste which for years was felt and expressed toward our own countrymen. The wildest caricatures friends of the South ever painted of Yankees are weak descriptions of some of these people, who are at last, fortunately for us, ceasing to be mistaken for Englishmen. Who they are, why they want half-a-dozen boxes apiece, why they should always quarrel with all service, what induces them to criticise the guests at *tables d'hôte* in an audible voice, above all, why they should be so invariably cross, passes human comprehension. Americans at home or in England display none of those foibles, and why a special class of them should give themselves that reputation on the Continent remains to be explained. The evil will pass away, but if some American satirist would laugh his traveling compatriots out of their "ways," as Englishmen have at last been laughed by satirists out of theirs, he would make the great routes far pleasanter to the remainder of mankind.—*London Spectator.*

LAMENTATION AND REVENGE.

From Judy.

Where are the beaux? Where are the beaux
Who for me were broken-hearted?
Echo answers, "I don't know,"
And suggests they're all departed.
Once I was so *difficile*,
In my pride all suitors scorning;
Now the sad reverse I feel.
Women—young and old—take warning!

I was young and *débonnaire*,
Of admirers I had plenty;
My heart nigh breaks with grim despair,
Thinking what I was at twenty.
Words of flattery for me
Then were heard from each young fellow;
Now that's past, and I'm, I see,
In the leaf that's sere and yellow.

One resource is left me still,
Since as wife I'm sought by no man;
I will not henceforward fret,
But be a strong-minded woman.
With Miss Becker as my guide,
To the world I'll bid defiance;
Spread my motto far and wide—
Women's Rights and Social Science.

How to Enjoy Life and Living.—When Mr. Walker resolved that he would enjoy health, and part with the suffering and vapors which had obscured the earlier days of his life, he was not prepared to quit the ordinary pleasure-seeking world in which he lived. He had followed his plan of watchful moderation in all things for sixteen years, when he said, "I have never foregone a single engagement of business or pleasure." During the sixteen years he had no medical advice, nor took anything by way of medicine. All this time he was an epicure in the finest and brightest sense of the word. No wonder, then, that the volume in which he conveyed his plan of life to the world, three-and-thirty years ago, has been a precious book ever since. Having felt his way to health through, he admits, many experiments which appeared ridiculous to the world and afterward to himself, he got up a series of good rules for guidance through every hour and event of the day, so that he was ready for any accident or contingency. The enemy never found him asleep. He laid it down that health depends upon diet, exercise, sleep, the state of the mind, and the state of the atmosphere, and on nothing else. He studied himself accordingly in relation to these five influences. The discipline began the moment his eyelids parted in the morning. He took the air the first thing, before he had tasted solid or liquid. Even a few draughts of the open air, when taken regularly as part of the system, produced, he found a tonic effect. He permitted no kind of unfavorable weather to break this rule. The morning gulp of fresh air was to him the indispensable beginning of a healthy day. Sometimes he would transact business for an hour or so, or take a gentle ride through the air before breaking his fast, so convinced was he of the virtue of fasting early in the day. He is very urgent in his prayer to others who are unable, or think they are unable (the latter being the more usual predicament) to wholly fast to take as little solid or fluid early as possible. After the bath fresh air, and at any rate some little agreeable employment. The English plan of marching direct to a meat breakfast diluted with heavy *café-au-lait* gives the stomach no rest, no opportunity of getting a healthy tone for the day's work. Mr. Walker did not reform his breakfast table without considerable personal inconvenience. He was assailed with faint cravings, with that disagreeable sensation which is known in certain feminine circles as a sinking. This sinking must not be mistaken for appetite. The stomach is far from being in a condition to digest food. Mr. Walker recommends a little spirit of lavender dropped upon a lump of sugar. With this, according to his experience, the reformatory system in the matter of breakfasts may be pursued without inconvenience. An appetite will come after an hour or two. Most people, and certainly the healthiest, have the strongest appetite four or five hours after they have risen. Mr. Walker abstained from meat with his breakfast, reserving strong food for the middle of the day; the time, I repeat, when the appetite is strongest. Above all, be cheerful, be happy, for pleasurable emotions stimulate the salival glands, "hence the wholesomeness of food that is fancied to such a degree as to make the mouth water." Seated at a table, Mr. Walker had his series of precepts boxed and partitioned in his mind, each as ready to his hand as the letters in a compositor's case. Masticate thoroughly, in a cheerful, composed humor; and drink in sips. An hour or two after eating, a little more liquid facilitates instead of impeding digestion. Gentle exercise is allowable after meals. Drink beer in a wine-glass, in order to maintain the habit of only sipping while eating. The drinking being well under control, there is no danger of over-eating. The moment the first appetite is satisfied leave off, and be not tempted by any delicacy to recommence. The table philosopher has a winning way with him, whispering the following into ladies' ears. The signs of healthy eating under rule, as exhibited in the countenance, are "clearness and smoothness of complexion, thinness of lips and nose, no wrinkles under the eyes, the eyes bright, the mouth inclined to a smile, not drawn down with a sour look, as is the case with an overcharged digestion. There should be no fullness in the under lip, or uneasy sensation when pressed, which is a sure sign of derangement of the stomach. Most especially, the lower part of the nose should have a clear, healthy appearance, not thickened and full of dark clots and inflammatory impurities, as is so frequently to be observed. The difference between a pure state and that of irregular living is so great as to produce in many persons an almost complete change of appearance in expression of countenance and personal attraction; and attention to diet is of the first consequence to those who wish to improve or retain their looks, as well as to enjoy the perfect possession of their faculties."—*The Gentleman's Magazine.*

William IV. and the Tailor.—Upon the opening of the new bridge of Staines, April 23, 1832, by King William IV. and Queen Adelaide, the attention of a large body of the people assembled to witness the scene was attracted by the appearance of two men of unequal size, who were making way through the crowd toward the presence of their Majesties. These apparent intruders were Col. Wood, of Littleton, and William Goring, tailor, of Chertsey. The little tailor, of five feet four, was speedily introduced to the King by the tall Colonel of five feet eleven, as a worthy subject who wished to speak with His Majesty. The King bent an ear to the diminutive tailor, and requested to know his wishes. "May it please your Majesty," said the tailor, "I am William Goring, tailor, of Chertsey, and am 100 years old this day. I have this morning walked all the way from my native town, that I may have the honor of shaking hands with your Majesty." "Certainly, certainly," replied the King, "I am glad to see you, Mr. Goring, and must congratulate the fraternity to which you belong in having such a patriarch among them." The King and Queen smiled benignantly upon the aged tailor, and shook hands heartily with him. Goring was then in full possession of his faculties. He was born April 23, 1732, and died Jan. 31, 1836; consequently, at the time of his death, he was in his 104th year. Over his grave, in Chertsey churchyard, may be read the following text from Genesis xxv. 8: "He died in a good old age, an old man, and full of years."—*Notes and Queries.*

Important to Aeronauts.—Who says that man will never have the power to fly? A scientific friend of ours has so far solved the problem as to be able with the greatest ease to "skim over"—a newspaper.—*Fun.*

London Police Preserves.—What did I read in the London daily papers in the early days of last September? That the Police had "at length succeeded in capturing two of the notorious gang that have so long infested the Waterloo road." Is it possible? What a wonderful Police! Here is a straight, broad, public thoroughfare of immense resort; half a mile long; gas lighted by night; with a great gas-lighted railway station in it, extra the street lamps; full of shops; traversed by two popular cross thoroughfares of considerable traffic; itself the main road to the south of London; and the admirable Police have, after long infestment of this dark and lonely spot by a gang of ruffians, actually got hold of two of them. Why, can it be doubted that any man of fair London knowledge and common resolution, armed with the powers of the law, could have captured the whole confederacy in a week? It is to the saving up of the ruffian clan by the Magistracy and Police—to the conventional preserving of them, as if they were partridges—that their numbers and audacity must be in great part referred. Why is a notorious thief and ruffian ever left at large? He never turns his liberty to any account but violence and plunder, he never did a day's work out of jail, he never will do a day's work out of jail. As a proved notorious thief he is always consignable to prison for three months. When he comes out, he is surely as notorious a thief as he was when he went in. Then send him back again. "Just heaven!" cries the society for the protection of remonstrant ruffians. "This is equivalent to a sentence of perpetual imprisonment!" Precisely; for that reason it has my advocacy. I demand to have the ruffian kept of my way, and out of the way of all decent people. I demand to have the ruffians employed, perforce, in hewing wood and drawing water for the general service, instead of hewing at Her Majesty's subjects and drawing their watches out of their pockets. If this be termed an unreasonable demand, then the tax-gatherer's demand on me must be far more unreasonable, and cannot be otherwise than extortionate and unjust.—*Dickens' "All the Year Round."*

An Abyssinian Wedding.—In Abyssinia, where civil marriages have almost superseded the solemn unions of the Church, scarcely one in a hundred will have recourse to a religious ceremony to cement indissolubly the bond between bride and bridegroom. A certain agreement, by which the husband binds himself to pay a stipulated number of cows and *shamas* (dresses) to his wife, is all that is required in that country; and then they may, perhaps, become attached to each other, and live peaceably in this ever-changing world; or, as not unfrequently happens, they may become disgusted with one another after the lapse of some weeks, or months, and separate. During the period that King Theodore remained in the altered mood which he had chosen, or had been induced by good counsel to follow, many of the chieftains, in order to please their master, sought the Church sacrament to confirm, after the example of His Majesty, their matrimonial vow. And did not an ignorant and fanatic priesthood deny this sacred rite to the majority of their applicants, conjugal fidelity and hallowed affection would supplant gross sensuality and foul vice. The king's civil marriage being attested by a jubilant nation, nothing else was requisite to make it lasting and secure but the holy communion; and this the happy pair received in grand state, the week following, from the hands of the Abuna Salama, the Metropolitan of the Church, who had been summoned from Magdala for that purpose. Great feasting is indispensable on grand occasions in Abyssinia, and the amount of raw beef consumed on such a festive day quite exceeds the bounds of credibility. Most guests eat from seven to eight pounds, and absorb, if they can get it, a proportionate quantity of strong intoxicating hydromel. Hundreds of beeves were for about a week sacrificed every day to satisfy hungry visitors who thronged around the liberal board of royalty, while the jars of liquid drained by those thirsty souls exceeded all computation.—*From "Abyssinian Notes," in the Quiver.*

The Sun's Onward Motion.—From the consideration of the imperfect information afforded by the stars' apparent proper motions, astronomers have been able to deduce one of the most interesting astronomical discoveries yet effected. They have learned that the sun, with his attendant system, is speeding onward through space, in a certain direction which they have been able to assign, and at a rate of no less than one hundred and fifty millions of miles per annum. A law also affecting the general system of stellar motions has been guessed at, and has been considered by many eminent astronomers to be supported by sufficiently satisfactory evidence. It has been supposed that the proper motions of the stars indicate a vast series of orbital motions round a point in space which does not lie very far from the star Alcyone, the principal star of the Pleiades.—*Fraser's Magazine for October.*

The Last Hours of Pope.—Up till very nearly the last he still managed to glide along the riverside in his boat as far as Battersea, where Bolingbroke was, and was carried up in his chair to dine with his friend. The reader will see more trace of a human nature in those last glimpses of the dying poet than have been visible through all his previous life. The husk peels off with the long friction of time; with some the process is shorter, with some longer. Pope had so small a soul, so tiny a central point of humanity, that the very last covering of all has almost fallen away before the spirit shows. But it does become visible at the end. As he sits in the sun on his terrace, talking feebly with his friends, smiling faintly at himself, the poor old bird half dead in the frost, casting faint looks of faithful friendship at Martha Blount, who, they say, was indifferent, and at Bolingbroke, whose heart was touched, a certain interest gathers round him. "It was very observable," during this last illness, that Mrs. Blount's coming in gave a new turn of spirits or a temporary strength to him. She was a little lively old woman by that time in the eyes of the younger generation; but that did not affect her charm to her friend. Gleams of a spiritual atmosphere about him appear faintly in those waning days—he saw strange colors in the rooms, and an arm stretching out from the wall, it is said, at one time, and asked eagerly "What's that?" Then, with a smile of pleasure, added "It was a vision." Bolingbroke wept, crying out with theatrical sentiment, "Oh, great God, what is man?" but the dying poet made no bewailing over his own state. "I am dying of a hundred good symptoms," he said, with a certain soft humor when they mocked him, as injudicious friends will do, with assurances that he was better. Thus he died, so quietly that no one could tell the moment, in his own house, with kindness and almost love around him; almost snatching a kind of life from the touch of death—growing, as he crossed the threshold into the darkness, at last into the semblance of a man.—*Blackwood's Magazine for August.*

At the Church Congress.—The Archbishop of Dublin descended to punning about *noes* and *nose.* Rather undignified for a prelate. He will be known henceforth as the Archbishop of Dublintender.—*The Tomahawk.*

Beards and Shaving.—Nature has her own ranks, and in the matter of beards she divides her upper from her lower classes. A man with a fine beard, whatever he may be, never looks a snob; while the beards of some men are so thin and poor that they take away rather than add dignity to the face. Let the last continue the use of the razor by all means; but we commend the scissors to the first. Any one accustomed to travel, and particularly in the East, must have remarked the air of nobility and gravity which a fine beard gives. But we need not go as far as the East. The contrast is striking between a regiment mainly composed of bearded veterans with bronzed countenances, which mark its recent return from foreign service, and the neat, clean-shaven physiognomies of the men of another regiment. A manly dignity characterizes the former, which the latter does not possess. If beards, as a rule, add so much to the appearance of men, giving them what may be termed a fine presence, we may add that a beard serves many useful purposes as regards health. It protects the throat, mouth, and delicate vocal organs from cold, and guards these and the lungs against congestion and inflammation. The rules of society are very arbitrary, and we follow them very sheepishly. When it is considered, however, that we protect our bodies by artificial coverings, it appears ridiculous that we should rob ourselves of a natural protection at the cost of some pain and discomfort formally inflicted every morning. It has been sometimes urged that beards do not consort well with our method of dress, the white shirt, collar and coat; but there is no reason why we should follow the fashion of the East, or make ourselves appear like Hebrew patriarchs. The beard may be trimmed by the aid of scissors, and preserved of moderate length. The subject was lately noticed in the *Army and Navy Gazette*, and it was properly urged that men, like soldiers, who had to serve by turns in a tropical climate, and through a Canadian Winter, ought to be allowed to wear beards, and to maintain them of such a length as to preserve their protective influence without any sacrifice of cleanly personal appearance. If people to whom nature has given beards would only wear them, they would have fewer attacks of hoarseness, catarrh and bronchitis to complain of than at present.—*Lancet.*

Anecdote of Horace Vernet.—This eminent French artist was once returning from Versailles to Paris, when there happened to be in the same carriage with him two English spinster ladies, very prudish and prim, and of a certain age. Vernet's appearance was striking, and the ladies, after scanning him attentively whenever they thought he was looking the other way, began to communicate to one another their observations upon him in a rather loud whisper, thinking, apparently, that as they spoke in their own language they were at liberty to make what comments they pleased. The veteran painter was intensely amused, but was too much a man of the world to manifest the slightest consciousness of what was going on. It was not long before the train had to pass through a tunnel. Vernet, seizing the opportunity, leaned forward, so as to be within hearing of his neighbors, and applied a smacking salute to the back of his hand. On emerging from the temporary obscurity, his face had assumed a mischievous expression, which, as he intended, was soon interpreted by each lady to the prejudice of the other, each charging each with having received from the moustached stranger the mysterious kiss in the dark. Arrived at the terminus, as all were alighting, Vernet offered his hand to help his fellow-travelers out of the carriage, and then with a graceful bow, took leave of them, saying as he retired, to their dismay, in perfectly correct English, "Adieu, ladies; I suppose I shall never have the satisfaction of knowing to which of you I am indebted for the unexpected but valued favor I received in the tunnel."—*Once a Week.*

LONG AGO.

From Chambers' Journal.

As through the poplar's gusty spire
The March wind sweeps and sings,
I sit beside the hollow fire,
And dream familiar things:
Old memories wake, faint echoes make
A murmur of dead Springs.

Ah, days when life had aim and meaning,
What buried years ago!
When friend—no shadow intervening—
Was friend, and foe was foe;
When life had youth, and love had truth,
And heart had faith to show.

Somewhere now woods are green and tender;
Somewhere hedgerows are filled
With buds; somewhere, if winds befriend her,
The thrush begins to build;
Somewhere no fears has Spring, no tears
For hopes that March has killed.

Sing, thrush, your songs of praise and passion;
Fill all the budding wood
With music of that bygone fashion
My youth so understood!
Now I am old, the world's grown cold,
And God alone is good.

LITERARY FOOLS.

From the St. James Magazine for October.

Literary fools may be separated into four divisions—the theological, the literary proper, the philosophical, and the political. Let it not, however, be supposed that the literary records of these fools are invariably fantastical. Not unfrequently they contain fragments, expressed, as Polonius would have said, with "a happiness that often madness hits on, which reason and sanity could not so prosperously be delivered of."

Such mystical extravagances as "The spiritual squirt, for souls constipated in devotion," and "The spiritual snuff-box, to make devout souls sneeze," are out of the direct line of our subject. Coming more strictly within its pale are the records of one Paoletti, a Jesuit, who for a long time was deranged from his arduous labors as a missionary in South America. After he had been in confinement five years, he composed a work confuting the doctrines of Thomas Aquinas, and in which he endeavored to prove that God used the symbolical instruments of the Jewish rites to determine who should or who should not receive the divine favor. He formed a diagram purporting to show the manner in which the holy vessels employed in the Tabernacle were made use of in order to indicate the future lot of the children of Adam relatively to the predestination. In an engraving which accompanies the work, the Almighty is shown surrounded by angels, and presiding at the manipulation of the symbolical vessels. The divine and the human will are represented as the balls moving in a circle, but in different directions, and in the end finishing by meeting in a common centre. Paoletti wrote another treatise during his madness. In this work he argued that the aborigines of America were the direct descendants of the devil, and one of the daughters of Noah; consequently that it was impossible for them to obtain either safety or grace.

But more famous even than Paoletti, is Guillaume Postel, a Jesuit who flourished in the sixteenth century, and was dismissed the order by St. Ignatius, on account of his fantastical notions. He was imprisoned many years in Rome; fled to Venice; was accused of heresy before the Inquisition; was declared innocent, but insane; and afterward made a second journey to Constantinople and Jerusalem. At Rome he was infatuated with an old woman supposed to be a courtezan, and whom he called his grandmother Jane. He asserted that our Saviour had redeemed man only, and that the redemption of woman would be effected by the lady in question. He sought to prove this opinion in a work written in Italian, and entitled "The Venetian Virgin;" and in another work, in French, printed at Paris, and entitled "The three Marvellous Victories of the Women of the New World, and how they ought in Justice to command Everybody, even those who have the Monarchy of the Old World."

About the same period lived Geoffrey Vallee, who became a monomaniac when young. He is said to have had as many shirts as there were days to the year, and he used to send them to be washed in Flanders, at a spring famous for the purity of its waters. In Paris he gave way to dissipation; his reason became impaired; and he was placed under restraint by his family. He wrote a book, a tissue of nonsense, but for which he was condemned as an atheist, and he and his book together were burnt at the stake on the 9th of February, 1574.

Simon Morin, an ignorant and illiterate man, possessed with the errors of the illuminati, wrote several works, one of which, composed in 1661, was entitled, "An Evidence of the Second Coming of the Son of Man," and in it he maintained that he himself was the Messiah. He was condemned to be burned alive, and he perished at the stake, his works sharing the same fate, on the 14th March, 1663. When the President de Lamoignon demanded of Morin if he had written that the new Messiah would pass through the fire, the wretched man answered yes, and that it was of him that the prophet had spoken in the fourth verse of the sixteenth Psalm, "*igne me examinasti, et non est inventa in me iniquitas.*" He had promised to rise again the third day, and a multitude assembled at the place of execution to witness the resurrection.

From our list of mad theologians we must not omit Francois Dosche, who says at the end of the title page of one of his books, that "not having the means to print it entire, he has, in order to give it to the light, begun with the end, being as anxious to bring forth the truth of God in him as a pregnant woman is to give birth to her infant." Nor must we forget John Mason, who proclaimed that Christ would establish his temporal throne at Water-Stratford, near Buckingham; and Jean P. Parizot, who attempted to prove that in Genesis and the Gospel of St. John, it was announced that the three elements of the Trinity were found everywhere in nature. Salt, the generator of all things, represented God the Father; mercury, in its extreme fluidity, God the Son, spread throughout the universe; and sulphur, from its property of uniting salt and mercury, God the Holy Ghost.

Let us pass on to Fools Literary. In the seventeenth century we find Nat Lee, and in the eighteenth Alexander Cruden, the author of the well-known "Concordance of the Holy Scriptures." He was frequently in confinement. His insanity is thought to have been produced by disappointed affection, and exhibited itself in extraordinary attempts to do good in ridiculous ways. When released from the Bethnal Green Asylum, he retaliated on his keepers in a wild pamphlet with the rather lengthy title of "The London citizen exceedingly injured, giving an account of his adventures during the time of his severe and long campaign at Bethnal Green, for nine weeks and six days, the citizen being sent thither in March, 1738, by Robert Wightman, a notoriously conceited, whimsical man, where he was chained, handcuffed, strait-waistcoated, and imprisoned," &c. After a subsequent confinement he wrote another singular and fantastic work, called "The Adventures of Alexander the Corrector"—another name for the author himself, whose principal employment at the time was that of a corrector for the Press.

About the same period, lived Christopher Smart, who received a briliant education at Cambridge, where he carried off the prize for the best poem five years in succession, and whose power as a writer was not wholly extinguished even by his malady. He became insane in 1794, and was confined in an asylum. But though he was deprived of pen, ink and paper, he composed there a poem of nearly one hundred stanzas, to the glory of the prophet, King David. These verses he traced with a key on the panels of his chamber. Critics are agreed that many of the verses bear the stamp of a true poet, and it is to be doubted whether Smart were really mad at the time he composed them.

Contemporary, or nearly so, with Smart was Edme Billard, a literary fool, who amused the good people of Paris, and wrote for their edification four plays, "The Joyous Moribund," "Voltaire Appreciated," "The Weeper in spite of Himself," and "The Suberner," which, though evidently written by a person of diseased mind, are not wanting in gaiety.

Thomas Lloyd, like a good many other silly people, believed that he was the finest poet in the world. His "Sketches in Bedlam, or Characteristic Traits of Insanity," (London, 1823,) have been described as containing "the most extraordinary and heterogeneous melange of malice, pride, talent, lying, vile failings, and great qualities." During his imprisonment in bedlam he was able to obtain paper, and began to write verses; but as it usually happened that they did not come up to the required standard, he would throw them into his drink, as he said, to clean them. Whatever he had in his pockets, or that came to hand, his insanity urged him to mix with his food, and pebbles, tobacco, bones, coals, and bits of leather were all thrown into his pottage, after a process which he termed scientific. He believed that whatever he cast in gave some agreeable flavor to the food, and it is said that had he not been watched, he would have swallowed everything with the gusto of an Apicius. He proclaimed that his knowlenge was universal in languages, science, music, and history. Although frequently liberated, it was as often necessary to re, lace him in confinement. He lived over his sixtieth year.

In 1834, a M. G. Desjardins brought out in Paris, under the title of the "First Babylon," the beginning of a stupendous drama called "Semiramis the Great." It consisted of five hundred octavo pages, and many passages were printed in Hebrew, Arabic, Persian and Chaldee, as well as other characters. The following specimen will be enough for our readers: "In the ranks are found mingled and carried along both beasts and brutes, contemporaries of the ancient actors of this apocalyptic scene; reptiles, birds, quadrupeds, great lions in the ranks of warriors, dromedaries, ostriches, giraffes, boas, elevating their long necks, or advancing spirally in the midst of traveling men. Above all, the stork, the ibis, and great vultures fly, all rolling together the thick waves of their round, all lightened in the travel of their whirling chain," &c., &c.

In 1529 appeared at Florence, "The Anatomy of Language." It was written by a physician named Joseph Bernardi, during his confinement in an asylum. Among other strange opinions, he held that the whole race of monkeys had the faculty of speech, but that they kept it carefully concealed. On the walls of his cell he drew a diagram of a monkey's throat, and sought to prove that the construction plainly indicated the gift of speech and even of song. Bernardi asserted that in the first editions of the voyages of Marco Polo, it had been well established that monkeys could sing. What added to the curiosity of all this was, that one Cremoni, a Jesuit Father, wrote a serious refutation of Bernardi's treatise, and maintained that the work, though well written, contained theories not in accordance with Holy Writ, and which consequently could not be true.

A Long Robe.—The reporter of a Wiltshire paper has just treated us to lengthened sweetness long drawn out. Describing a picnic at Wootton Bassett, he wrote: "The beautiful costume of the ladies of North Wilts, contrasting, as it did, with the verdant aspect of the beautiful meadows around, and extending to the distance of several miles over a rich pasture valley to Broad Hinton hills, conveyed to us an indescribable and pleasing effect." We were aware that the fashion was recently to wear long dresses, but this is the first instance reported of a dress "extending to the distance of several miles."—*Judy.*

"Hunting Parties."—Mothers with daughters to marry!

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—*Essays Philosophical and Theological.* By James Martineau. (Boston: W. V. Spencer. Vol. 2.) These Essays, from the pen of Mr. Martineau, a dialectic philosopher, justly ranked among the ablest and most scholarly thinkers of his class, are reprinted from the English *Prospective Review*, in which they have appeared at various times within the last twenty-three years. The present volume opens with an animated attack on Dr. Whewell's system, as set forth in his "Elements of Morality including Polity"—a doctrine far too professional, on the whole, for the philosophy of an independent in all things. Our author is justifiably exasperated against the Cambridge Master of Trinity and Professor of Moral Philosophy, whose object, in all human probability, was less to discuss the question of morals, in the psychological and theoretic style of the genuine dialecticians, than to elaborate a system of instruction which should tend to corroborate the political and ecclesiastical conditions, of an ancient and conservative empire. Whewell, after all his cogitations, seems to have come to the conclusion that human thoughts and motives are very hard to formalize with anything like scientific exactness, inasmuch as they are usually influenced by climate, history, social condition—things which make the morals of the Turks, for instance, differ from those of the Scotch, and the notions of the Mormons from those of the people of Boston or Lapland. He therefore spares himself the trouble of going deeply into the moral sentiments of man's nature, and rather lays down than argues, that the laws of every country are the best guides and standards of its moral rules and its estimate of what is right. He asserts that there can be no duties if there be no positive laws; and turns with respect to the laws of England, derived from the still more venerable jurisprudence of Rome.

The Master of Trinity desires no subtleties or refinements. "Moral rules," he says, "depend on rights actually existing; and the morality of the individual depends on his not violating the law of his nation;" thus making all ethical considerations subservient to the established order of polity. The maintenance of the social system is the great purpose of such logic, which declares that the good conduct of men to one another is chiefly to be estimated, as it "gives a significancy" to the supreme standard—the law of the land. Whewell says, for instance, that filial affection gives "moral significance to the family relation; that the affection of a child for the parent and of the parent for the child, must exist, in order that the members of the family may have moral relations to one another." In the same spirit he postulates that property and money-making are good, as they tend to glorify the law. He says: "Each ought to cling to his own, not from love of riches, but from love of justice. It is the love of steady and equal laws, not of possessions, that makes a good man appropriate what is his."

This sort of logic, and a good deal more to the same end, will strike one as having something wrong in it—something, at least, forced and twisted, like putting the cart before the horse. A man may say that he does not love his family, merely because he desires to glorify a *rule*—that he cannot make an idol of a rule or law—that his affections require freedom, not subservience or superstition.

Mr. Martineau says the Doctor's mode of argument has "the fatal stamp of moral affectation, that worst and standing vice of ecclesiastical teaching." Dr. Whewell further asserts: "The supreme law of human action requires us to consider moral good as the object to which all other objects are subordinate, and from which they draw their only moral value. Morality will not allow us to desire external things, as wealth, power or honor, for their own sake, but only as means to moral ends. And we may state this, as a moral principle, that things are to be sought, only as means to moral ends." To this our author replies:

> "No ascetic doctrine propounded by the severest fanatic has ever demanded an abnegation so impossible as this. The mortification of natural desires has often been claimed from conscience; but never the absolute extermination here insisted on, to make a desert, where duty may reign alone. These moralists may well appear to common men to have neither body nor soul, when they can propound rules so wide of nature. Were they ever hungry—and did they make a point of 'seeking the things' on the table only as means to moral ends? And provided the end (say, of recruiting their strength) were accomplished, did they survey the dishes with a ghostly impartiality, or reproach themselves with a sinful preference of roast meat over gruel?"

Whewell's argument—if it can be strictly called an argument—is ecclesiastical and conservative, and he disclaims, in fact, the intention of entering on the philosophy of morality or the psychologic laws on which moral phenomena depend, proposing merely "to construct a body of morality in which moral propositions are deduced from axioms by successive steps of reasoning, so as to form a connected system of moral truth." This he calls the geometric mode—or after the analogy of geometry. To this our author retorts, that "the fallacious character of this analogy is evident from the fact that morality is not, like geometry, a *science*, but an *art*. It is not a system of truths, but a system of rules. To the *theory* of morals it stands related, as mensuration to geometry. To talk of framing a body of morality by a deduction from axioms, is not less absurd than to project an *a priori* treatise on land-surveying or barrel-gauging."

Dr. Whewell's great professional purpose seems plain enough. In one arrangement of his axioms he finds his supreme rule of morals in Law; that is his *State* philosophy. In another arrangement he finds that supreme rule in the Will of God; that is his *Church* philosophy. "The supreme rule of human action," he says, "derives its authority from its being the Law of God." To this Mr. Martineau replies:

> "The supreme rule then is not the supreme rule; and a reason is discovered for that which can have no reason. By what inscrutable process of mutual concession these dicta are brought to sit quietly side by side, and travel over the world in a vehicle of the same philosophy, we are unable to conjecture. There is, however, a kind of partition or local separation interposed between them. The former of them rules in the first volume, where an authority which must not be questioned is wanted for the author's morality; the latter has its way in the second volume, where a similar divine right is required for his religion; and it is only by an imprudent anticipation that this last prefers its claim, in the passage we have cited, before its antagonist has done its work and fallen asleep. In one point of view there is some consistency between Dr. Whewell's theories of obligation at the two ends of his ethical exposition. He rests every obligation upon positive law as its foundation. Nothing is right until it can get enacted. As the historical constitution of a community determines all human rights and duties, so the actual constitution of the world is the beginning of all moral distinctions. Social man finds the ultimate ground of his duties in human legislation; responsible man, in divine legislation. It is with great concern that we see this doctrine of "sovereign will" revived. We protest against the notion that a Being, by acting as our Creator, and putting us under a certain constitution of things, becomes morally entitled to our obedience. Were it so, any superhuman force, capable of systematic agency, might equally command our conscience; and the only reason why men should not love and serve the devil is that he is not *strong enough* to substantiate his claim. If there are no moral distinctions *in rerum naturâ*,—if they date their origin from the creation of man,—if this recent and local act is the limit of their history and their range; they are entitled indeed to respect as the municipal by-laws of the club in which I live; but I see beyond them on every side. Geology makes me familiar with immeasurable times, astronomy with infinite spaces, to which they are strange; every railway cutting takes me to an age, every telescope conveys me to some world, where they are not. They shrink within the sphere of my personal presence, and run down with the timepiece that measures mortal things. And if they cannot be affirmed of the preëxistent creation into which man was born, much less can they be referred to the nature of the creative God. Say that he caused them, and you deny that he followed them. Deduce justice from his will, and his will ceases to be just. Let him precede good and ill, and his eternal Spirit is exempt alike from the one and from the other, and recedes from our aspirations into perfect moral indifference. If wisdom and holiness are historical births from his volition, they are not inherent attributes of his being. On this theory you forego all title to praise the system of things; for had it been quite different and even opposite, it would have been equally perfect, tried by the gauge of its own self-contained rule. He and his works, who by arbitrary choice can shift, or reverse, or destroy the separating lines of good and evil, must remain secure from estimates devoid of trust, and removed from veneration. It is therefore an utterly suicidal act of ambition on the part of religion to demand precedence of morals; and instead of proclaiming that the laws of the world are good because they are established, it must teach that they are established because they are good."

The other essays in this volume criticise Morell's *History of Modern Philosophy*, Œrsted's *Soul in Nature*, Kingsley's *Phæthon*, Sir William Hamilton's *Philosophy*, the *Schools of Alexandria*, the *Physics and Metaphysics of Plato*—presenting a body of disquisition which will at all times be welcome to our profound and scholarly thinkers; but which the "general reader" had better not take in hand without a proper degree of mental resolution, and certainly not till the flurry and distraction of the present crisis are over. Election time is the worst time in the year to settle down on such a book as this.

—*Smoking and Drinking*—James Parton, Boston: Ticknor & Fields. The articles of which this *brochure* is composed have been made familiar to the general public through the pages of the *Atlantic Monthly*, but they are worth keeping by everybody, and worth reading by all who have not seen them. They contain in a brief space more good sense, humor, and readable presentation of facts than one can find in many ponderous folios and professed books of fun. It will tend to modify, if not to check, many a man's hitherto unrestrained indulgence of his appetites.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Sentiment in Regard to the Spanish Revolution—Attitude of the Government—Views of the Imperial Family—The Ministerial Press and its Comments—The Future.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1868.

One thing at a time. The uprising of the people in the Peninsula has put a stop to the talk of war with Prussia. Not that there was much danger of such a war, for since the affair of the Luxemburg, France has considered herself insulted by Prussia, and being a military Power, must necessarily talk of wiping out the affront, and even do it if the occasion presents itself. But the occasion has not presented itself, and all that we have heard about war must therefore pass as pure brag. The liberal movement in Spain has put a stop even to this.

You can see without being told of it from this distance, how queerly this revolution must affect parties in France. The Republicans are both delighted and humiliated; the Imperialists are struck with terror, the Legitimists and Clericals are indignant.

The Republicans are delighted at seeing a State from which they expected so little, declare for ultra liberal institutions, and they are humiliated at being still bound themselves under the yoke of a military Empire.

The Imperialists are alarmed because the majority of the citizens of Paris are opposed to the Emperor, and because this opposition now demands, with a more menacing front than ever, the liberty that Spain has inaugurated. Why should it not? On this account the attention of the Government will be drawn from the Rhine and concentrated on interior affairs. It will be lucky even to settle its interior affairs to the satisfaction of the majority.

The Legitimists are sorely vexed at seeing this important spoke in the wheel of divine right knocked out, and the clericals at the terrible blow aimed at the Church.

The Emperor appears as much embarrassed about the Spanish revolution as the Spaniards themselves. They knew what they didn't want, but they didn't know what they did want. Prim talks monarchy, to deceive Napoleon, and means the Republic, with himself at the head. But he need not concern himself about Napoleon; the man that strangled the French Republic would not dare to interfere with a foreign nation struggling for liberty and civilizing institutions. His own republicans would certainly regard that as the last hair on the camel's back. France boasts of giving laws and art and literature and civilization to her surrounding nations, and yet she bids fair to be the last of nations liberated from the yoke of bondage.

The Emperor is humiliated at the ignominious flight of the Queen and her surroundings in the first moment of danger. They shot people by the hundred when in power, and when danger came they hastened to put themselves into a place of safety across the frontier. It is enough to disgust even monarchists with the doctrine of divine right and of noble birth to see such ignoble conduct in the scion of a long line of kings and in a surrounding of grandees of the first category. When a Monarch gives to his Generals orders to shoot, and slay, and destroy without pity, as did Isabella, he does not then run away to a place of safety; he puts himself with his son and his *petit Marfori* at the head of his troops, and risks his life in order to wipe out his shame in deeds of peril. Or, if he does not do this, he at least does not write back insulting letters from his hiding-place. He does not talk of nobility and of divine right when he acts the part of a poltroon: he does not talk of virtue when his whole life has been a scandal; he does not talk of patriotism when abandoning his country to its fate.

It, after such a deplorable example, Spain, or any other country, should trust its destinies to the Bourbons, or to any family which had nothing but birth to recommend it, we should begin to despair of human reason and human progress.

But is it not a little strange that revolutions should be made by bad and dishonest men, while the honest men, the great body of the people, stand aloof? Here we see among the leaders of the Spanish revolution a certain number of men who have been Marforis in their day, and owe all they are in the world to the caprices of Isabella. Is it not singular that these men should be countenanced in opposing the Queen on the score of morals?

You will be nauseated, as every liberal man is in Europe, with the tone of the French Ministerial Press on the Spanish revolution. When one sees serious men like M. Cucheval-Clarigny praising the Government of Isabella, and ridiculing the acts of the Junta, he cannot escape the idea that the Imperialists are badly frightened, or else that there are reasons for such a policy more weighty than the public can see.

Such of the friends of the Emperor as are Liberals in politics predict that His Majesty is soon going to do wonderful things in the way of reforms. His return home from the South is to inaugurate new liberties and a new political life for the Empire. Everybody is sick of hearing of the "crowning of the edifice," and nobody hopes for anything more, when it does come, than a weathercock.

If Spain should declare the Republic, the Emperor can hardly maintain himself in his present system without an attempt on the part of the Republican Party to organize and to make an effort for his overthrow. Not, probably, that many converts have been made, but because the Republican Party, which is in a strong majority at Paris, will be aroused and strengthened in their convictions as to the necessity of doing something. M. Rouher and M. Pinard believe in the power of the screws; for them the French are entitled to nothing else, and they advise the Emperor accordingly. The Duke de Persigny and the Prince Napoleon advise with still more earnestness certain concessions to the Republican element. We will see how long the Government of this intelligent and generous people is to rest on the power of the army. We will see whether the counsels of the reactionary *parvenus* of the Cabinet are to weigh heavier in the decisions of the Chief of State than those of his old and tried friends.

MALAKOFF.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The Department of Health in the Birmingham Congress — Questions of Ventilation—Department of Economy and Trades—Interesting Papers and Discussions.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Birmingham, Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1868.

The Department of Health was not the least important and interesting of the divisions of the Social Science Congress. It was presided over by Dr. Ramsay, and attended by many distinguished medical men from various parts of the United Kingdom. The opening address of the President was of great value. The physical surroundings of man, said Dr. Ramsay, mainly determine his degree of health, vigor and longevity. These are the elements of nature which are liable to deteriorations, and require to be preserved and renewed for the safety of the community; and this is the business of its executive—the State. As soon as men become crowded together, the air becomes vitiated. It loses oxygen and especially ozone; it gains an undue proportion of carbonic acid—worse, it is loaded with animal impurities. Living in bad air, men's senses are blunted, especially smell; they sink into the lowest habits, and acquire the profoundest indifference to social order and purity. The chasm between the upper and lower classes widens. There is antagonism of interest and mutual distrust—a social state in which apparent prosperity may be but the thinnest crust of glittering matter over an abyss of revolution and ruin.

In ill-ventilated sleeping rooms and workshops there are found twenty times nature's allowance of carbonic acid, the cause of phthisis and scrofula. Smoky towns have the air impregnated with sulphurous acid, and sulphuretted hydrogen escapes from the sewers. But it is the organic matter in the atmosphere which is the most fearful result of overcrowding. This is the most prolific matter of disease. The closer the aggregation of unwashed multitudes the more horrible must be the results of atmospheric impurity. A murky mass hangs like a shroud over the city—a dismal list of noxious gases is so diffused through the air, that neither can the earth's heat radiate into space, nor can the warm beams of the Summer sun dispel the suspended canopy. The death roll does not reveal the loss of health. A mere proximity of dwellings is a cause of disease. The conditions of health in towns are the speedy removal of all the *débris* of animal life, and everything which can corrupt the air by its decomposition; the free circulation of air everywhere—perfect ventilation; the introduction of air having the properties of azone. But when population is crowded, even ventilation can only introduce bad air. The only remedy is to scatter populations by means of cheap railway conveyance over a larger space. In England all the rivers have been turned into distributors of disease by town sewerage, the greatest mistake ever committed. These polluted rivers, poisoned by towns and factories, are yet in many cases the only sources of water supply. The waste matter needed for the land goes to poison the fishes, the air, and the people. It has been demonstrated that typhus, diarrhœa and cholera, are caused by impure water. It is also shown that the only safety is in following the practice of so-called barbarous nations, and restoring this matter to the earth, where it is innocuous, and a source of wealth. The same processes that will feed a dense population, will also remove the causes of disease and premature mortality.

Mr. Godwin, editor of *The Builder*, who has done as much as any man in England in the cause of Sanitary reform, gave an account of a visit he had just made, with the Chief of Police, to one of the crowded quarters of Birmingham. His account of its horrors was confirmed by other visitors; but it was agreed that it was not worse, if so bad as similar localities in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Liverpool, and most of the large towns in the Kingdom. That is, as a rule, every large town has portions in which no Government ought to allow human beings to live for a day—in which health is destroyed, life wasted, and morality is impossible. Over a large area in Birmingham, Mr. Godwin found children pale, sunken-eyed, women, worn and haggard, the most loathsome conditions, and not a child who could read, with no prospects but the street, the jail, or the grave. Mr. Holland, from the office of the Secretary of State, said he knew of places where the neglect of the local authorities caused the daily deaths of ten persons in every thousand. The hospital system in England was described as immeasurably inefficient and cruel. In France, under a despotic Government (!) the system of hospital admission is free. Poverty and sickness are the only qualifications for admission. In England, where the Government is free, the hospital system is despotic. Patients are excluded who ought to be admitted, and *vice versa*. There is favoritism in admissions, and in medical appointments, and a waste of opportunities of medical education. Miss Garrett said a dispensary doctor prescribed for 300 patients in an afternoon. Others said they had known doctors to prescribe for sixty and eighty patients an hour. Mr. Godwin denounced the disreputable and dangerous condition of the hospital buildings; and Dr. Stewart said the whole dispensary system was a rotten machine for making paupers. Seeing seventy or eighty patients an hour was an awful farce, absurd and cruel, and could only be inflicted upon the helpless poor.

I spare you the unsavory details of sewage of towns and pollution of rivers; only, the sooner America takes warning, and carries all refuse of towns upon the land, the better. The sewage of New-York and Brooklyn would turn the whole centre of Long Island into the richest garden in the world. And so of all other cities and villages. There was a paper on the adulteration of food, drink and drugs by a man who has a mission on the matter. He has been over England giving lectures on adulteration, illustrating them by analysing articles he had bought in the shops during the day. But that did not hinder the shopkeepers cheating all the same, and poor people must be cheated. In this as in so many other things a government is needed. A more important subject was brought up with closed doors, so far as the ladies were concerned. There was a paper and discussion on the extension of the Contagious Diseases act. It now applies only to the naval and military stations, but it has been so useful in them to all concerned, that there is a strong movement to extend the provisions of the law to the entire population, and make a serious effort to eradicate diseases which affect whole populations—the innocent as well as the vicious—and poison the life-blood of successive generations. The doctors were unanimous. What was more remarkable was that three influential clergymen rose, one after the other, and advocated the extension of the law. A resolution to bring the matter before the Government was unanimously adopted. Here, again, is an example worth following. England has been poisoning the world for three centuries, and is now, for the first time taking measures to repress the evil. Surely America should not be behind her.

ECONOMY AND TRADES.

The papers and discussions in the Department of Economy and Trade, presided over by Prof. Fawcett, M. P., drew at times large audiences. In his opening address, which has been characterized as weak and timid, he said the end of political economy is to show how the labor and capital required for the production of wealth may be economized, and how wealth may be distributed so as to confer the greatest amount of happiness. His solution for the trade difficulties of England—the war between labor and capital—is their coöperation. It was the right of capital to strike against labor, or labor against capital. The owners of food had a right to force up prices by combination, at the point of starvation. Workmen had the same right to strike for the highest wages they could obtain—only this is war, and it would be better for both parties to make peace and work together for mutual advantage. No business had been more injured by strikes than the collieries; but there are now successful examples of combination. The Messrs. Crossley, of Halifax, converted their business into a limited Company with a capital of £1,650,000, one-fifth of which was reserved for their workmen. The Messrs. Briggs had done the same, allowing one-third the capital to be taken by workmen, and making a still further distribution of profits. They had been so annoyed and threatened with strikes that they had determined to give up business, when the younger Mr. Briggs became interested in coöperation, and induced his father to allow him to carry it into practice, which has been done to the advantage of all parties. High wages are no advantage in an ignorant population. They have more money to spend in sensual indulgences. Raise wages and there are earlier and more imprudent marriages, an increase of population, and things are soon as bad as ever. Compulsory education seems a necessity; but there is a difficulty in raising rates. The rate-payers resist every costly improvement, and no wonder, for in many districts they are themselves hanging on the verge of pauperism, and it needs little more to convert thousands of rate-payers into rate-consumers. I quote entire the Professor's concluding paragraph:

> "Around us on every side are unmistakable signs of the accumulation of vast wealth; manufactories are rapidly increasing, our exports and imports have trebled within the memory of men now living; our capital is so enormous that it not only supports our own industry, but is embarked in various enterprises in every quarter of the world. When, however, we contrast these evidences of great wealth with the vast sums which are annually spent in maintaining our paupers; when we know in some of our most prosperous towns there is so much overcrowding that thousands are annually hurried to a premature grave; when we remember that numbers whose labor helps to create our industrial greatness, have to depend in old age and in sickness upon parochial relief, we must, I think, come to the conclusion that the economist and the practical man should unite their efforts in the endeavor to show how the vast wealth which is annually produced might be so distributed as to diffuse more general well-being among mankind."

There were several papers and a long discussion on the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures and a new coinage. The weight of opinion seemed to favor the adoption of a four-shilling piece, equal to five francs on the dollar, as the unit, though some were in favor of making the sovereign equal to twenty-five francs and adopting the Continental franc system.

Apprenticeship was condemned as tyrannical and useless. It was said to have gone out in America and Germany, and to be much shorter in France. There is a growing feeling in favor of the State buying and managing the railways. Mr. Partridge, of Birmingham, read a paper on the currency, in which he denounced the English banking system as the cause of all panics, inflations and catastrophes, and obnexious to all the principles of social science. The Bank act contracts the currency when it needs to be enlarged, and enlarges it when it needs to be contracted. Money is a commodity, as well as a representative of value. The gold issue of fifty years does not more than equal a third of the exports and imports of a single year. The withdrawal of a ninetieth part of the gold from the bank to export or melt, causes a tightness, a panic, and requires the law to be suspended. The real currency should be notes based on Government securities. The real guarantee must be the national faith and credit.

A reverend Malthusian read a paper on the population question. After pointing out that the enormous increase was confined to the very lowest strata of society, whose prolificness was in exact proportion to their misery, he said it was difficult to suggest a remedy for so widespread an evil, but it must be evident that unless steps be speedily taken by our Government instituting a survey of every town, and razing to the ground every building and range of buildings erected in defiance or in ignorance of the laws of health, opening clear thoroughfares, and appointing for every district Government surveyors, to whom every plan and specification of proposed new buildings must be submitted, and passing a clearly-defined code of sanitary regulations, under severe penalties, the country must inevitably drift into bewildering chaos and utter ruin.

One speaker said the whole mischief was in the poverty-encouraging poor-law system; another that the evil was the want of homes, and that the landlord system brought a perpetual curse upon the people. A lawyer held that there was in England a great excess of labor, active and inert, and that a Government emigration system was required. National progress require active as well as passive measures. A free-trade advocate gave a list of articles on which duties are still paid of from 18¾ to 494 per cent., which ought to be removed. One thought many articles of British manufacture now needed protection. Another asked if the serpent of protection was never to be scotched. A paper on Panics and their causes was read to an audience of one person. Mr. Mundella, the apostle of arbitration, to settle trade disputes, for many years successfully carried out in the Nottingham district, drew a full house. The trade associations in England, he said, numbered 700,000 members, representing a population of 3,500,000. Strikes are great calamities—a war of classes. "Strikes," says Mr. Odger, "are to the social world what wars are to the political world. They become crimes unless they are prompted by absolute necessity." Mr. Mundella, I may say in passing, hopes to be elected to Parliament in place of Mr. Roebuck, from Sheffield, and Mr. Odger is canvassing one of the metropolitan boroughs.

For 150 years before the formation of the Board of Arbitration, composed of employers and employed, Nottingham was a scene of contention, lawlessness and crime. From 1710 to 1820 frame-breaking, rioting, and outrages against person and property were of constant recurrence. Special acts of Parliament were passed punishing frame-breaking with death; numbers were sentenced to transportation for different periods, some for life, and in 1816 six suffered the penalty of death. This deplorable state of things arose from two causes—disputes about wages and opposition to improved machinery. Now 100,000 persons are controlled by arbitration boards, in perfect harmony. An attempt was made to settle a trade dispute in this way in Birmingham, but it failed. The masons said they would allow no worked stone to come into the town, no piece-work, no sub-letting, and no arbitration; and they insisting on having such alteration of rules as would give effect to these demands. Every effort was made to effect a reconciliation, but neither party would yield, and the whole effort fell to the ground.

Col. Maude, Secretary of the Free Labor Registration Society, said he was in favor of free labor as well as free trade.

I need not go over the dismal and disgusting facts disclosed in the papers and discussions on pauperism and the Poor law. Relief, alms, endowments were all causes of pauperism. Even medical relief was said to be a sham, without principle, and displaying a lamentable indifference to the most pressing wants of the poor. One speaker said that, in London:

> "Setting aside the personal charities and benevolent institutions, there was annually subscribed £4,000,000, in addition to the million annually expended by the Poor Law Board, which would give about 4s. per head per week for every indigent person all the year through in the metropolis; and that was only one-fifth of what was done for the relief of the poor. The average of deaths from starvation, owing to the want of relief, was incalculable; and same side by side with this the gigantic and important fact that, with all this enormous expenditure, there was not one place in the whole metropolis where deserving persons, who were destitute, could certainly receive that relief to which, in common Christianity, they were entitled."

Dr. Martin said:

> "His own experience was, that among a large body of the working classes prosperity was the greatest curse to them. If they could diminish the amount of drunkenness in this country they would wipe out pauperism."

Papers were also read upon the moral effects of employing women in factories. A Government inspector of factories said the English practice was for little girls of eight to work in factories, and become corrupted by their older associates. He said:

> "It was never so much the man that corrupted the woman, but the woman the woman; and thus it went on from year to year, till one wondered almost that any were saved to redeem the character of the sex from utter degradation. Experience showed that the sisterhoods of vice were as strong as tyrants, and the lessons of an unregulated home were taken by those of an undisciplined congregation abroad. But factory life did more: it led girls to a spirit of independence of parental control long before that control had subdued evil passions. Wages had become a power greater than natural affection. 'I will' and 'You shan't' were active verbs in the grammar of female latitudinarianism. He doubted very much whether the following were not also largely the result of the employment of females in associated labor: First, a generally low estimate of female virtue; second, great ignorance of domestic qualifications, and of the power and privileges of economy; third, extravagant ideas of dress and diet; fourth, improvident and inconsiderate marriages; fifth, infanticide. It might be difficult to discover a remedy for all these evils: but he believed that the extrusion of young mothers from factories and workshops, and a limitation of the number of married women employed within them would be a national boon as well as a national gain."

Rev. H. Solly, on social and political movements, said:

> "The aristocracy and middle classes had in the sixteenth century been obliged to adjust their mutual relations by some very sad work and hard fighting, and in 1832 a similar state of things had been avoided only by the middle and working classes standing shoulder to shoulder, and mutually helping each other. But if a crisis were to come, in which the aristocracy and the middle class were ranged on one side, with the working classes massed against them on the other, each scowling defiance at the opposite rank, and both parties feeling that a life-and-death struggle was involved in the points in dispute between them, the consequences both in the struggle and in the results would be very terrible."

And what do you think is his remedy? Workingmen's clubs!

A late prominent inspector of public works read a paper on the sanitary aspects of the economic question of providing work for the poor: He said:

> "There is no city, or town, or district in the Kingdom in which there is no need for the works of public utility and sanitary improvement. Many are wholly without sewers, or only supplied with old drains which are nothing better than poisonous cesspools; many have no water supply but from polluted wells; many draw their contaminated supply from the brooks full of sewage and other impurities; in many the old streets are badly paved, and the new, or by-streets, are impassable in Winter, their surfaces covered with putrid filth thrown out from the houses; scarcely a river bed is properly and periodically cleansed of the accumulations brought by storms, which, obstructed by the bridges and buildings of towns, are usually deposited in their neighborhood It may be said that near every town there are undrained lands injuriously affecting the health of the population, the fertility of which would be greatly increased by drainage. Upon the public highways there are, in every direction, hills which might be leveled and valleys filled up with great benefit to the public convenience and reduction from the cost of cartage."

Mr. Thomas Briggs contrasted the English Colonial land system with that of the United States.

> "English policy," he said, "was one vast system of wrong, and the result is chaos. Can any thinking man wonder that the United States are attracting all our best operatives, especially those with capital and enterprise? Can it be wondered at that even three-fourths of those who go to settle down in Canada should drift away, as it were, by natural process into the United States? Can it be wondered at that the mother country is obliged to tax herself to the tune of five millions a year for the protection of her colonies, (about one pound per head of their population,) while ship after ship, laden with our best men, are landed on the shores of the United States, to build their cities, cultivate their waste lands, make their railways, roads, &c., &c.? Can it be wondered at that we should have Ireland in a state of chronic discontent and rebellion, when her people can point to the Homestead law of the United States, and say, 'there is a home, a perpetual field for employment for our children, which Great Britain cannot, or will not, provide, either on her own shores or those of her colonies?' It might reasonably be asked, why cavil about where the emigrants go to, so long as they are well provided for when they reach their destination; and so long as the United States are friendly toward us, and peacably inclined? My answer to that is, first, that the United States are not at peace with us even now, and never will be at peace with us herself, or any other nation, so long as she maintains a system of protective tariffs, or import and excise duties. And on this point the same may be said of our colonies. Not that they are at actual physical war, but that the system of taxation which they and we uphold bears within it the germs of war, which, sooner or later, must break out in either civil commotion or foreign war. Second, because the Government of the United States, in recognizing the value of labor in the aggregate, has admitted in so many words that every laborer who comes from Europe, and settles with them, adds to the wealth of the States £1,000 each. Now, consider that the United States got from us 600,000 laborers during the four years' civil war, it follows that they abstracted an amount of wealth from this country and her colonies which was equal to £600,000,000."

I leave still the entire department of Law, International and Municipal, unnoticed, but I must reserve it for another letter. I hope and believe I have not given you a line in this which is not useful or interesting, and if you have ever thought that I was inclined to look too much at the darker aspects of social life in England, I invite you to come and hear them discussed in a Social Science Congress.

MONADNOCK.

FASHIONABLE FOLLIES.

Some of the Vices of Fashion in New-York — Bonnets—Veils — Ornaments, &c.

I am angry about the head-covering that are being imposed upon women, and which women are stupid enough to accept, for the coming season. I am angry about them, and I am going to have my say about them and one or two other matters that have excited my organ of combativeness since the Fall openings took place. I must get it all off my mind, even if I have to "speak out in meeting;" and if all the women of the period rise up to crush me beneath an avalanche of Lilliputian bonnets and hats, or smother me under a confused mass of chignons or false curls! Just look at them, all rushing out upon the street in crowds, bareheaded, unless they call that bird's nest of an affair, perched on the top of every woman's head among them, a bonnet or a hat. They dress their hair elaborately, as for an evening party, trick themselves out in cheap jewelry and then go upon the public street in that way, exposing head, face, neck, and sometimes more, (*vide* the square-cut corsagues) to the gaze of all the odds and ends of humanity with the same freedom that they would within the inmost privacy of their homes. This is not the worst of it. We are threatened with the almost Arctic rigors of a very cold Winter, and the prevailing style is horrible, taken in reference to its bearings upon health, good taste left out of the question. Women cannot with impunity expose their delicate organs, rendered still more sensitive by the heated atmosphere in which they habitually live, to bleak and freezing winds, which cause even a robust man, under the sheltering cover of his brimmed hat and high-collared coat, to shrink shiveringly. Last Summer the bonnets were somewhat larger, and a large vail gave them the semblance of modesty; but now the vail is almost done away with, and the bonnets are airy nothings. What vexes me still more is, that the hats, which I always regarded as the most sensible of head-coverings worn, are following fast upon the bonnets in their diminishing proportions, so that now they barely perch upon the top of the head—the face, the eyes, the neck, especially the back of the neck—are all left unprotected. The effects will be seen this Winter, in the increase of cases of deafness, neuralgic complaints, tic doloreux, toothache, rheumatism and opthalmia, to say nothing of fine complexions being ruined and premature wrinkles and roughness caused by exposure of delicate skins to the cold.

Two years ago we had reached the happy medium in the fashion for head-coverings—now we are doing it to death on the side of smallness—as our great grandmothers went to the other extreme of largeness. It is a noteworthy fact that though fashion once in a while reaches a happy equilibrium, she is wholly unable to maintain it, but must needs wander away into extravagant vagaries to satisfy her capricious followers. And here, as anywhere else, extremes are evil. Go into any fashionable magazine and look at the head-gear prospectively prepared for the coming season. All these articles are so disproportionately small that any woman with a face of moderate roundness sees at once the glaring want of harmony; while a frankly, fat-faced woman looks like the full moon with Tom Thumb's nightcap perched on its apex. Nineteen out of twenty of American women who affect fashion, incline, however, to lean rather than fat—so they will have no trouble in that way: and those who do wear hats or bonnets ridiculously too small for their faces, will never have the sense to find it out for themselves—at least, not one in a hundred of them. And this reminds me of an irreconcilable stupidity which is being very fast developed in the otherwise sharp and wide-awake characters of our women. I say they are stupid to rush to their milliners or dressmakers, as they do, for the latest novelty in fashion, regardless of its propriety or fitness taken in conjunction with their personal appearance, just because they have seen some other woman going down Broadway, the notorious, and, of course, complacent wearer of this last sensation—or because somebody has told them that such and such a thing is the latest wrinkle. How many among them, before buying a hat or a bonnet, or selecting a costume, ask themselves: Will this be in keeping with my style? Will it look well with the other articles of dress which I have already selected? Does the color suit my eyes, hair and complexion? Are the cut and pattern of it in harmony with my size and height? Is it quiet and lady-like? And lastly, is the price in just proportion to my husband's or my father's income or salary? If more women asked themselves any or all of these questions before getting up their season toilettes, we should be shocked by the sight of fewer moving feminine monstrosities in our public thoroughfares and on the sunny side of Broadway, especially, during shopping hours,—fewer women, who seem to have been sent out as indiscriminate walking advertisements for their hair-dressers, boot-makers, jewelers, milliners and *modistes*, like the old men who shuffle dressily along side by side with them, as living placards of the Patent Vermin Destroyer and other "specialities."

Who the insane creature was who, having one day frizzled and combed out her two long streamers of back hair, in a fit of temporary aberration, forgot to train them around the conventional curling-stick before pinning them under her chignon, must remain a problem for the present and future generation. But whoever she was, she has had the honor of inaugurating a new fashion in that line, since she has found woman weak and ignorant enough to believe she was a sane person rejoicing in the notoriety of the latest Paris sensations. I've seen the thing in Paris myself, but always on American women or some of the Parisian *demi monde*. And then it is so much easier to put one's false hair on without curling it! so much time and trouble is saved! It is economical, too, as it does not have to be "done up" so often! Suppose next, some crazy woman forgets to put on her chignon and curls when she gets up, and just twists up that little knob of back hair upon which the chignon hangs, and sticks a single hair-pin in it to keep it up, and goes out on the street like that? Of course, at first they'll all stare and not know what to make of it; but by-and-by they will become reconciled to the fact, and receive it with becoming resignation as the latest style! Then it would be so original, you know! and in just as good taste as the other things, as for the matter of that; and further, it would have the merit of not being a sham. But I'm afraid that last is a merit which most fashionable women do not fully appreciate. As for taking care of the hair that nature has given one, that was abandoned long ago. For the women who indulge in this style of thing it is quite enough to put up the front hair in crimpers at night, and take them out in the morning, pin on the chignon behind, and, hey, presto! they are ready for the high-heeled boots, and the panniers, and the Tom Thumb hats or bonnets, and a whole shopful of cheap jewelry!

What matter if everything that glitters is not gold, pinchbeck is so cheap now, and it covers so much space! If the head coverings are small, the earrings, and necklaces, and bracelets, and brooches, and what not, make amends by their profusion and their largeness.

Oh! how the ghost of some defunct aboriginal would be gladdened by the display of brass, and steel, and silver-gilt and glass beads, and bits of minerals and stones, made by our women of the period! An inordinate partiality for ornaments is a relic of barbarism. What is the meaning of this new sign which has appeared in our overdone civilization? Are we retrograding, that the taste for these cheap trappings grows so strongly upon our women from day to day, and that Dress is *the* one absorbing passion of them, taken in a mass? that the cheap jewelry stores, the "*magazins des modes*," the great dry goods palaces, are thronged from morning till night, while our art galleries, our public libraries, all places, in short, where they cannot be buying or looking at articles of dress, or displaying them on their persons, are deserted and empty, save by a few sober-minded people of refinement, who are contemptuously termed "slow" or "old-fashioned" by these butterflies—butterflies who, in a vast majority of cases, like their types in the animal kingdom, have begun life as *grubs!*

HOWARD GLYNDON.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

One Way to Prevent Fraudulent Naturalization.

New-York, Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In these days of fraudulent voting, allow me to suggest a partial remedy, for it would be almost impossible to entirely prevent it where men will cheat. I have never met a man who could not tell in what ship he came over to this country, and in most cases (say eight out of ten) can tell the day of the month he arrived—certainly the year and month. Now, as every Captain used to be obliged to give a list of passengers to the Marine Court or Custom-house on arrival, (and I presume it is so yet,) what would be easier than to get an alien to name the vessel, &c., and see thereby if he was entitled to vote; then the vessel's passenger list could be easily examined.

Yours truly, HONEST ELECTION.

Egyptian Antiquities.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I read in books that there was a few years ago in your City a fine collection of Egyptian antiquities, mainly collected by Dr. Abbott during a long sojourn at Cairo. Will you have the goodness to inform an old reader of the Times whether this interesting collection is still in New-York, and whether it may be seen by persons who are interested in the study of ancient Egyptian history.

Yours, truly, C. M. W

Philadelphia, Oct. 24, 1868.

The collection referred to by our correspondent is now in the rooms of the Historical Society in this City.—Ed. Times.

The Murder of Congressman Hinds, of Arkansas.

New-York City, Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is no longer any doubt of the murder of Hon. James Hinds, the member of Congress from Arkansas, by the rebels. We knew him well. He was a native of Salem, Washington County, N. Y.; removed from there to Minnesota, and entered the Union army from that State. Three years since he settled in Little Rock. He was never a violent man, nor one likely to provoke the enmity of others. Because he chose to sustain the policy of the Republican Party on reconstruction, he was often threatened with assassination, but considered the threats as idle ones. His wife feared that the threats might be executed, but we often assured her that the rebels dared not carry them out in the case of a member of Congress, that it was too bold an act, and would bring down on them the wrath of too many loyal men. We also assured him of this belief, and told him that we expected to welcome him back to Washington next month. His murder is another illustration of the ferocity, as well as want of loyalty, of the rebels. He was a man of sincere loyalty, and courage enough to assert it. Verily, "the blood of the martyrs shall be the seed of the church."

CRONICUS.

A Card.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There appeared in your paper, a short time ago, a notice to the effect that I had been taken to Newark, N. J., in custody, &c. I now wish to state that I never was "taken to Newark in custody," but subsequently to the above notice I went to that city and entered into recognizance to appear when called upon in answer to a frivolous (but seemingly serious) charge that was conceived in the deepest malice and hatred.

My object is to state here that the subject was brought up in the United States District Court of New-Jersey, on the 28th inst., and I was honorably acquitted on a wholly *ex-parte* statement, evidence for the Government only being given.

Truly and respectfully,
C. O. WOODHOUSE.

Ready to Bear Arms Again.

In a letter to the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* the editor of the Union Springs *Times*, in the same State, avows that he wrote a certain article on the "Electors' Oath," saying:

"I wrote and am alone responsible for the article in question. I was, thank God, a Confederate soldier; how gallant let comrades say. I claim to be conscientious, and while I cannot, with my understanding of it, take the oath, I am ready as before, to bear arms to the best of my poor ability, against all infamous Radical enemies of my State and of the cause of civil liberty. Respectfully yours,

GEORGE M. DRAKE,
Editor Union Springs *Times.*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 1, 1868.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL.

In the case of C. W. Woolley and Kimberly & Brothers, in the Superior Court of Baltimore City against Gen. Butler, a decision was given yesterday by Judge Dobbin on the motions to vacate the summons and declare them illegal. The motion was on the ground that Gen. Butler being a member of Congress, and returning home from a session of Congress at the time of the service of the writs, such service was illegal and void. Judge Dobbin delivered a lengthy opinion, concluding as follows: "For the reasons I had given, I am of opinion that the privilege of Senators and Representatives, secured to them by the Constitution of the United States, exempts them only from an actual arrest of their persons or the service upon them of such process as the disregard of which would expose them to an attachment for contempt or other personal molestation, and as the writs of summons in these cases involve none of these consequences, I shall overrule the motions respectively made in them."

A careful examination by the Insurance Commissioner of the stock and material in the building of the Washington Mills, Lawrence, Mass., burned on Tuesday, shows the damage to have been much greater than was at first supposed. The loss will probably reach $85,000.

Col. Winthrop, Assistant Judge Advocate, has been appointed to conduct the prosecution in the case of Gen. Dyer, which begins at Washington on Monday. Col. S. V. Benet will conduct the defence. Numerous witnesses have been summoned, and the trial will probably be a very long one.

A verdict has just been rendered in Boston against the Boston and Worcester Railroad Company, giving Samuel B. Stone $6,000 compensation for injuries sustained by being run over while traveling on the highway in Natick, Mass.

The Army Retiring Board, now in session in this City, is to be dissolved as soon as the cases before it are completed, by order of the President. A Board, composed of Brevet Major-Gens. Irwin McDowell, Silas Casey and J. B. McIntosh, and Brevet Brig.-Gens. R. C. Wood and W. J. Sloan, is ordered to convene here on the 9th of November, for the examination of disabled soldiers.

A treaty has been proclaimed with the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi. They cede to the United States all their land, and will receive ample compensation therefor, and a tract of land in the Indian country, south of Kansas, for their fatnre home.

The trotting horse *John Stewart* accomplished the feat of trotting twenty miles within an hour, over the Riverside Course, Boston, on Friday. The time made was 59 minutes, 23¼ seconds.

Mussina and Farnsworth's Blocks, in Lockhaven, Penn., including eight business houses and Farnsworth's residence, were destroyed by fire on Friday night. Four other business houses were partially burned. The loss is $30,000; insurance, $18,000. The fire was the work of design for purpose of plunder.

Steamboats on the Upper Mississippi are now waging a fierce war of competition, which results in cheap passenger fares. The price of tickets from St. Paul to St. Louis is advertised as $9, and from St. Paul to Prairie du Chien $2 50, which includes board. What with opposition railroads and steamboats, traveling is cheap in the Northwest at present.

The town of Salisbury, at a meeting called for the purpose, has voted to take stock in the proposed Western Connecticut Railroad to the amount of $50,000. William H. Barnum adds $25,000 to his subscription, and other gentlemen add to the subscriptions already made to reach the required sum of $200,000.

The Supreme Court now in session at Portland, Me., will act upon twenty-five divorce cases—one-fourth of the docket being supplied by unhappily-married people.

The petition contesting the election of Daniel M. Fox, as Mayor of Philadelphia, which was filed in the Court of Common Pleas at Philadelphia, yesterday, represents that the true vote of the city was 59,779 for Tyndale, and 57,000 for Fox, giving to Tyndale a majority of 2,779. The specifications of fraud, &c., are similar to those in the petitions filed in the case of the other offices. The 14th of November has been fixed for the hearing.

The strike of the Welsh puddlers and other operatives at the Tredegar Iron Works, Richmond, Va., has not yet been settled. It was caused, as has before been stated, by an attempt to reduce the wages.

The woolen factory of Alexander Roth, situated about four miles from the New-Paltz Landing, on the Black Creek, in Ulster County, N. Y., was entirely destroyed by fire on Friday morning. The loss is about $8 500. Mr. Roth had $4,000 insurance in the Home Company on the building and machinery, and $4,000, in the same company, on the stock.

A large number of election officers in Philadelphia have been arrested since the election, and held to bail for refusing to recognize naturalization papers issued by the Supreme Court in September. In the test case, yesterday, they were sustained by Judge Brewster.

The house of Dr. McKelvy, in Trenton, N. J., was entered on Friday night, about 10 o'clock, and nineteen $1,000 first morgage bonds of the Pacific Railroad Company were stolen. A reward of $1,000 is offered for the apprehension of the thief.

According to the returns made to the United States Assessors, the total value of the boots and shoes manufactured and sold in Lynn, during the three months ending Oct. 1, was $3,483,477. This does not include goods made by the smaller manufacturers, whose sales do not amount to $5,000 annually, which amount, added to the above, would give a total of at least three and a half million dollars for the past three months. For the corresponding period last year the sales amounted to $3,214,060.

The case of Wm. Valentine, of Fall River, Mass., a contestant of the will of his grandfather, who died in 1839, is to come before the Supreme Court which commences its session in Taunton next Tuesday. The estate was valued at $183,000, which he placed by will in the hands of trustees, for the benefit of his grandchildren. The question to be passed upon by the Court is upon the construction of the will, whether distribution is to be made as the heirs come of age, or not until the youngest reaches majority. The estate, under the skillful management of the trustees, has increased to $1,500,000.

The new catalogue of Williams College shows the number of seniors to be 36, juniors 38, sophomores 53, and freshmen 46—total, 173. The students will have a course of six popular lectures this Winter. Phillips, Greeley, Chapin and Tilton have already been engaged.

John Guyon, colored, for the outrage on Mrs. Wildman at Danbury, Conn., and John Hawley, also colored, for the rape committed in Stratford, have been each sentenced to the State Prison for life.

Three drunken men in Cleveland on Sunday night were turned out of a saloon. They procured a heavy piece of scantling and attempted to batter down the door, when one of their number was struck on the head by a blow intended for the door. He sank down insensible. His companions, too drunk to know that he was seriously injured, conveyed him home and put him in bed with his wife, she supposing him to be drunk. On awakening in the morning she found he was dead. His companions have been arrested.

Post Office robberies in Canada are becoming quite common. Three packages of registered letters are among those which have been stolen within the past few weeks. The last were taken from the Grand Trunk Railroad. No trace of the culprits has been found.

Last evening in Cooper Institute a large and influential German Republican meeting was held, at which Dr. Krackowiczer presided. The other speakers on the occasion were Dr. Friedrich Schutz, Gen. John C. Fremont and R. Weil. Resolutions were adopted expressing the determination of the audience to work hand in hand for the return of their candidates.

Yesterday the corner stone of the new building of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association was laid at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, by Mr. Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., President of the Association. A number of prominent clergymen made addresses upon the occasion. The building will be in the Renaissance style of architecture, and will cost $300,000.

The International Copyright Association met yesterday at the Bible House, elected officers for the ensuing year, made a slight alteration in their Constitution, and discussed the feasibility of urging the next Congress to pass a bill protecting authors from the foreign piracy of their works.

In the United States Commissioner's Office, yesterday, Rosenberg, the person charged with forging certificates of naturalization, was, on the adjudication of Commissioner Osborn, ordered in default of $10,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. Solvent sureties were tendered and the accused liberated.

There arrived at the cattle yards, at Communipaw, this week, 371 cars containing 1,812 cattle, 24,778 hogs, 7,372 sheep and 60 horses. Slaughtered: 438 cattle, 22,968 hogs, 9,815 sheep.

The Election.

The Presidential canvass is substantially over. The two great parties have now put in their cases, set forth their evidence, made their pleas, and nothing remains but to await the verdict of the people, to be pronounced and recorded on Tuesday. In the short interval which is to elapse before that verdict is made up, there can be little or nothing in the shape of argument presented to change a single vote. Every man who has a mind of his own, and is willing to use it, has already made it up. He knows whether he is for Grant and Colfax, or for Seymour and Blair; whether in New-York he is for John A. Griswold or for John T. Hoffman. Eleventh-hour appeals will fall idly after the protracted struggle.

What will be done in these two days intervening is, probably, to make use of the detestable tricks common on the eve of an election. From time immemorial it has been customary to invent pretended "startling disclosures" on the eve of election, to trap the unwary. No man of balanced mind will be gulled by these shallow dodges. They are obviously brought out on election day, or the day preceding, simply to avoid the danger of contradiction. They are the stale devices of partisanship, to catch the simpletons, and the few people who do not know how they will vote till they go to the polling-booth. No supporter of Grant and Griswold will allow himself to be taken in by these patent tricks.

We have said that these electioneering devices cannot influence the election either of Grant or Griswold; but they will undoubtedly have some influence regarding local candidates. And, besides these, the work of bribery and fraud is never too late; this will be continued, no doubt, by trading politicians till sunset of Tuesday. It only remains for honest men to be vigilant and determined, and to see that their own votes are not overwhelmed by a mass of fraudulent ballots, and their strong cause swamped in such a deluge of corruption as has already been witnessed in the City of New-York.

Looking over the canvass, it is to be regretted that it has not been conducted with the simple aim to get at the popular will regarding the great political issues of the day. These issues were so strongly marked, as to need no exaggeration from friend or foe. Between the Chicago platform of principles and the New-York, there is a great gulf fixed. The watchwords of the campaign have been respectively sounded by Gens. Grant and Blair—and in saying this we have no disposition to ignore the fact that Mr. Seymour has lately adopted a different tone; but we believe the people will regard this last as a mere "eleventh-hour" device, superinduced by the October defeats, and designed to deceive. It is obviously only one of the "election-day dodges," to which we have before referred.

Yet, despite these world-wide differences of principle and of policy, it has suited the Democracy to try to convert the canvass into one of personal invective and calumny. It began—will such trivialties be believed?—with attacks on Grant's *name*; next came calumnies on his illustrious services, and his world-wide fame; finally, charges that he aimed at despotic power. In our own State Mr. Griswold, for the same cause, (namely, to belittle his "war record,") has been subjected to the same process of base personalities.

All this, of course, has been done with deliberate purpose—to break down private character and lofty reputation, lest they should have their due weight at the polls. And to such an extent has it been carried, that, until within a fortnight, the Democratic Press have almost left their own leaders in obscurity, that they might spend their whole time in flinging mud at their illustrious opponents.

We believe no candid man, reviewing from the outset the canvass now ended, will accuse us of exaggerating the facts regarding its conduct. Even such Democrats as Pendleton himself have expressly rebuked the Press of their own party, and some Democratic State Conventions, like that of Massachusetts, have formally protested against the slanders cast upon the fame of such men as Grant and Griswold. There is this great consolation to Republicans, that the system of detraction will probably "plague the inventors." Such was the testimony of the October elections, and such, we believe, will be the record of Tuesday.

The Election Frauds.

United States Commissioner Osborn has rendered his decision in the case of Rosenberg, the Chairman of the Democratic Naturalization Committee, who was charged with the forgery of naturalization certificates at $2 a piece, holding the accused in $10,000 bail, for trial, on the charge. The Grand Jury of the United States District Court have also found three indictments against Rosenberg in connection with these frauds, and also against other parties holding high official position, who are believed to be implicated in the offence. It is believed that from 15,000 to 20,000 of the number of voters who have been registered in this City are the result of fraudulent naturalization. The order of Police Superintendent Kennedy, which we published yesterday, is significant of the intention of the police to watch dishonest voting on Tuesday, and bring to grief any persons who may attempt that shameful fraud upon the purity of the ballot.

A National Metropolis.

A national city seems to be an inseparable condition of an assured nationality. The vestiges of these cities have remained, when the nations that raised them have disappeared. Since the fall of the Roman Empire, Great Britain and France have been the first portions of Western Europe to emerge into enduring nationality, and the two great capitals of London and Paris have been the distinguishing characteristics of them. If there is propriety in saying that Paris is France, London has been and is no less conspicuously the heart of Great Britain. The commercial aspirations of London have for a long period shaped the foreign policy of England. British commerce concentrated in London, subjugated India to British rule. The wide sovereignty of England is less political than commercial. The latter is not limited to her dominions; it extends in some degree over this country. We pay annually some three hundred millions to London. The price of exchange, and her markets, determines the value of most of our products. Rome had no greater dominion than the commercial capital of England has now over the world. This commercial sceptre must in a few years be transferred to New-York. Paris is the social capital of Europe. These two cities have been doubled in population, and in a higher ratio increased in wealth and power, by the new facilities of steam conveyance in the last twenty years.

The steamship, the railway and the telegraph, instead of destroying commercial centres, have augmented their power. These agencies intensify the concentrating tendencies of trade, of finance, and of human association. Wherever two or more of these new currents of motion meet, a city springs into life; and where they all concentrate in a country and make connections with the outside world as here, a grand city—a national emporium arises. If little England requires a colossal London, and France the splendors of Paris—if the Roman Empire, without steam, with nothing but animal power, raised a commercial emporium that has left the monuments of its grandeur after two thousand years of ruin, what must this young nation, yet in its earliest manhood, exact for a commercial and social capital?

It cannot be denied that the commercial appliances of this country are like a newly-planted orchard, just beginning to bear fruit. Thus the railways from this City to the North, West and South, have at both ends but commenced to produce their legitimate effects. A material revolution must occur at their concentrated termini, at one extremity, when a revolution is being produced by their divergent branches at the other. Not fifteen years have elapsed since the New-York Central, the Erie, the New-Jersey and the Pennsylvania Central Railways have had working connections uniting the Valley of the Mississippi, and the vast region of the Lakes, commercially with New-York. The transport by steam of the animal and cereal products of this great territory to this City is still more recent. The commerce of Asia, of incalculable wealth to England, has hardly yet been touched. The new treaty with China, and the railways to the Pacific, will open this commerce to our grasp. A vast trade with South America, now monopolized by London and Liverpool, must soon be transferred here. The most accessible by cheap water transport, and the most productive fields for supplying the population to be here concentrated, with vegetables, small fruits, domestic fowls and eggs—one-half of their gross food—has, owing to slavery in the South, been in this its highest utility, as worthless as a desert. North and South Carolina, Florida and Georgia have now commenced a trade with this City, in these commodities, that will be of incalculable value to both. In fact, the external arrangements essential to the convenience and to the necessities of a great capital, and which are certain to produce one, are just beginning to operate successfully.

A sagacious observer, Gen. Grant, said three years ago, that, in twenty years, New-York would be the metropolis of the world. Is it not time for the people of this City to grasp a perception of the coming reality and begin to prepare for the attainment? Do we realize the extent and nature of the changes required to raise us to this commanding position? An observer of the stupendous material improvements approaching completion in London and Paris, concludes that the highest resources of the two nations are absorbed in these local works. And this is in a good measure true. There, capital and labor are concentrated, and there, they are applied. Here, also, the capital and labor of the whole country are brought together, but unfortunately, as yet, without organization or purpose, in dealing with the locality. As a consequence, not a public improvement, using these words in their modern and true sense, can be found completed, or in progress, on Manhattan Island, the Central Park being excepted. Individual and unassociated efforts, unless in the case of a few banking-houses and insurance offices, are alone the agencies employed for raising the future metropolis of this country and of the world. The City Government has become a gangrene, eating into the constructive work it controls.

Here, where the commerce of a continent is to be concentrated and again distributed—where the swelling tides of a nation are to ebb and flow in countless crowds of millions, but a single association of a dozen persons exists, to commence the works not yet begun, that are to fit this City for the double office of a social and commercial capital for this continent, as these offices are now performed by Paris and London, for Western Europe. We have in the next fifteen years to do the work of a Hausmann, in obliterating crowded tenements, in renovating streets and old quarters of the City, and doubling or trebling its area. As in London, a Great Eastern, a Great Northern, a Great Western, a Midland, a South Western and South Coast railway lines, are to penetrate through rocks and under or over rivers to the centre of our metropolis. On the banks of these rivers and adjacent bays, are wharves and docks to be constructed, that will make the art of man vie with the matchless endowments of nature in fitting the locality for the destiny that awaits it.

Democratic Doctors on Southern Disorders.

The flimsiest piece of electioneering chop-logic in the Presidential canvass is that which pretends to trace the murders, arsons and other crimes, now so prevalent at the South, to the Reconstruction measures. What these crimes prove is, not that the South did not need the Congressional laws, but that it *did* need them very badly—that it is still infested with a dangerous class of desperate men. The daily outrages committed upon the persons and property of freedmen, upon the executive and judicial officers of State Governments, and upon honest and upright citizens who dare to hold and express an opinion contrary to the sentiments of self-styled "regulators" and "vigilance committees," all show that the action of Congress regarding the South was necessary as well as just.

The Democratic logicians tell us, however, that all these social disorders show that "reconstruction is a failure." In just the same way, and no other, that the pain and the struggles of the patient show he needs no surgeon; that the resistance and revenge of the arrested wrong-doer show that the policeman is a failure. Precisely the same argument was used by the same wiseacres at the opening of the rebellion—the South will get angry, so let it alone.

The simple, undistorted truth is that the great body of the Southern people, including all its best citizens, are disposed to accept quietly the settled will of the nation regarding it as expressed by the acts of Congress. But there is a large and dangerous element in the South—the residuum of the desperadoes and the disappointed demagogues of the war—unwilling to abide by this decision. The unruly element is there, as everywhere, the noisiest and most audacious. To call upon the nation to take the back track in its deliberate legislation for the sake of these pests of society is absurd.

It was never expected that a change so utter as the present could be wrought in the depths of Southern society, without a violent agitation on the surface. To elevate a race of slaves into freemen could not fail to be followed by some outrages on the part of those surrounding them. But the very same argument which asks us to abandon reconstruction would bid us also recall Emancipation.

Neither *can* be recalled. Our way is to go through forward, not through backward. These outrages committed at the South are the last exhibitions of a spite impotent to control events, and only capable of wreaking vengeance on individuals. These outrages are condemned by good citizens South as well as North. To describe them as being proofs that "reconstruction is a failure," is an abuse of language. We once before heard from this same quarter, under very similar circumstances, of another pretended failure. The Democratic Party in 1864, on the eve of a Presidential election, solemnly assured the country that "the war was a failure." And what was the proof? Why, this selfsame "unsatisfactory condition of the South." Before the electioneering trick could serve its end, the war had been pushed to a glorious success. In like manner we are on the very eve of the complete success of reconstruction at the South—a success which only needs for its consummation the election of Gen. Grant.

Ritualism.

What is the charm in liturgical worship that seems to bind men of widely varying views to sacrifice their convictions of principle to retain convenience of form? The Roman Catholic Church has always been an organization embracing innumerable sects and bitter dogmatic feuds—yet it holds them all together, except those who flew off in the mighty schism of the sixteenth century. And of those, the English Church is even now feverish with internal dissensions—yet the utterances and acts of the great Pan Anglican Synod were as "mild and lovely" as the "sister" in the hymn. And at this very time its branch, the Protestant Episcopal Church in America, has just concluded a Convention which was looked forward to by partisans of earnest zeal as a grand forum for the debate and authoritative settlement of disputed points—but it has adjourned as silently as Mr. Longfellow's proverbial "Arabs," after adjusting all the petty details of church administration and organization, and ignored or conveniently postponed every single thing that made its convocation an event of essential importance. We do not profess to know why this is, but these are the facts.

The Spanish Revolution.

It has been stated that Queen Isabella is willing to give up her pretension, in favor of her uncle, Don Carlos; and there may be something in the report, since the Spanish revolution, as all the world knows, is under bonds to be as regular, and even conservative, as possible. The idea of Prince Alfred is jocose—for the Spaniards won't be treated like Belgians and Greeks. The notion of a Portuguese King of the whole peninsula is only not so wild; for Portugal, by traditional policy, goes with England, who would not give up her favorite peninsular balance. She wishes to have a little kingdom on the Iberian coast which she can fire her broadsides over—another Gibraltar, "with a difference." In a wild revolution, Don Carlos would have little chance, perhaps. In a tame, Napoleonic one, his Salique right may tell for something—and with the people too, who always love the customary order of things. With constitutional liberty, they would be more in favor of their old Bourbons than of any of the Bonapartes or Braganzas.

Two parties, each of considerable strength, have been formed and consolidated by the revolution in Spain. There are no longer any of the various troublesome factions which disturbed the country, and confused Spanish politics in times past. One large party favors a Federal Republic, on the plan of this country; the other, a limited monarchy, like England; both are determined on having a written Constitution of the most liberal kind. The leading revolutionists favor the monarchical form. Gen. Serrano, in his speech on entering Madrid, begged the people to "keep steadily in view the example of England, a country which enjoys the full blessings of liberty, and which is the perfection of the constitutional system." Gen. Prim betrayed his preferences for a monarchy on landing at Barcelona. A friend asked him why he did not remove from his cap the emblem of the crown worn by all royal troops. "I am fighting against the Bourbons, not against monarchy," was the prompt reply. The past moderation of the people give assurance that the new Government, whatever form the Cortes, which meets on Dec. 15, may decide upon, will be peacefully inaugurated. After that the present parties may become subdivided, but hardly before.

The Emperor Napoleon was said to fear the possible effect of the success of the Spanish revolution on the minds of the excitable French people. It has not precipitated a revolution in Paris as yet, nor has the effect been visible. The only expressions which have been heard in France, with the exception of that of *Le Gaulois*, the journal which Prim thanked for its sympathy, have been rather antagonistic than otherwise to the revolutionists. The anticipated effect has been felt in another direction. A significant proclamation to the Portuguese has been posted throughout Lisbon, suggesting an Iberian Union. Has the Emperor Napoleon forgotten his old *idée* of a union of the Latin race and the consolidation of the Peninsula in a great Empire? Has the attitude and the objections of Germany affected his memory on that point?

MISCELLANEOUS.

The earthquakes are still lively. Vesuvius (recently answered by a tremor at Gibraltar) continues in movement. Its great outburst in 1816 was answered by a trembling in many parts of the British isles. The other day there was a ground-tremor in the south of Ireland, where there was neither remembrance nor record of such a thing. The *Broughton*, from Glasgow for San Francisco, at sea, westward of Mexico, felt three water-shocks last month, at intervals of a week, with smells of sulphur and fire. We know how it is in San Francisco—where the ladies have got up a particular style of night-gown for earthquakes. At Talcahuano and Lota, in Chili, the sea lately rose in a terrible boiling manner, and grew hot, frightening the people to the high grounds for a short time. The coincidences of these scattered phenomena seem to show the working of some wide-extending, deep-seated cause, and countenance the theory that we are merely the upper-crust of a fiery, molten mass of matter, which, in some sudden fit of energy, may put an end to us and our civilization and our politics at a moment's warning.

The Customs revenue of this port in October exceeded that of October, 1867, by $1,365,237. The aggregate was $10,448,223, against $9,082,986 same month last year.

The officer of the Spanish Junta, the "Minister of Grace and Justice," who issued the relentless decree for the suppression of the Jesuits and the confiscation of their property, was a shrewd Spaniard, and withal a bit of a wag. Instead of issuing the decree in terms of hostility to the Church and the ecclesiastical orders, he took the pains to justify it by the resuscitation of certain royal and Papal enunciations. At the close of the order of suppression, he charged Archbishops, Bishops and priests to aid in its faithful execution, "*in conformity with* the Pragmatic Sanction of the 2d April, 1767, *and the Brief of His Holiness* of the 21st July, 1773." This was not only an excellent hit, but it doubtless satisfied the consciences of many good Spanish Catholics.

Frank Blair in his speech Friday night, after long accusations against the Radicals of attempt to enslave the Southern whites, delivered himself of this ringing sentiment: "I risked my life to secure the emancipation of the blacks; I will risk my soul's salvation to preserve the freedom of the whites." Or as he would otherwise phase it, "to oppose the Radicals." It isn't every man who could thus appreciate the full dangers of present Democracy—and still fewer would knowingly brave them.

The philanthropists are wishing that the great O'Baldwin at one side of the Rhine, and the great Wormald at the other, who now stand in such "milling" attitudes, could be compelled to give bail to keep the peace, like those lesser men of the fighting ring lately stopped by the Magistrates of Massachusetts. But this is past praying for, and things must take their course, probably in the customary way. In spite of Napoleon's demonstration of the *map*, people on both sides of that river believe there must be a fight—

> "Old men and beldames in the street,
> Do prophesy upon it dangerously."

A ferocious bookworm of Halle, with a very appropriate name, Prof. Leo, has written an essay declaring that Germany must have great bloodshed in order to cement the Northern States in union. The *panacea* of the old pedagogue is phlebotomy. At the same time, Ex-George of Hanover lately declared, on his birthday, that he would be back again in Guelphland in less than five years. If college professors and blind men are so anxious to try conclusions, the principals may be forced to "put up their hands" at any moment.

The *Post* very feelingly and justly complains of the noisy street advertising of peripatetic dealers, shows, political demagogues, and other City nuisances. There is another kind of advertising, more nearly allied to the defacement of natural scenery—so sensibly prohibited by the Legislature—and that is the so-called "gutter-snipes"—advertising slips pasted on every curbstone and in all directions. Of course one cannot expect that fences, particularly the temporary ones around buildings in process of erection, will be left clean and unmarred with these unsightly posters. But the curbstones are the property of the City and its citizens, and some law should be passed, and *enforced*, prohibiting the nuisance which everywhere greets the eye of New-Yorkers and strangers visiting our City.

Wendell Phillips is making a desperate struggle to escape the temporary eclipse into which the Presidential canvass has thrown him. He calls the Adams family (represented by four generations of illustrious statesmen) "a type of the worst rot that attacks Republics—a vain, greedy, decorous race, always in the market," &c. As an anathematizer, Phillips has always been peerless since his attacks upon President Lincoln. His chief rival is Pomeroy—Phillips and Pomeroy are a noble pair. His enemies might call Phillips "vain," or even "greedy," but they would shrink from styling him "decorous." He, also, is "always in the market"—the fish-market.

The downfall of the last of the "unlucky Bourbons" is likely to result advantageously for the "lucky Coburgs." The *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks that by prosperous marriages or popular choice, the Coburgs have come into possession of three European thrones, and have allied themselves closely with at least as many more. And now it is quite on the cards that the crown of Isabel II. may fall to one of the offshoots of the little German principality. At least, the three candidates for the vacant place of the last Bourbon who are supposed to be most popular at Madrid are all of them Coburgs. Dom Luis, of Portugal, Leopold II., of Belgium, and the Duke of Edinburgh are the favorites for the vacant throne.

The Prospect Park of Brooklyn is becoming by degrees a very agreeable spot, where the taste of the landscape artificer is greatly aided by the conditions of the ground. What, with her heights and hollows, slopes, dells, groves and groups of trees, Nature herself has already done the best part of the work; and a drive or a ramble—the latter especially—through this public demesne will show a great variety of attractions. The trees are beautiful features, in which it has greatly the advantage of the Central Park, and it has a number of lakelets, which, shaded by the forestry, will have a very pretty effect when completed. It is much smaller than the Central, but it has such variety of surface that it looks as large. Its two skating lakes, so beautifully commanded and surrounded, will be greatly beyond those of New York in size and effect. Near the Coney-Island road, a high wooden belfrey furnishes a grand panoramic prospect, giving one the idea of a balloon; and the strip of park at the north side of Flatbush-avenue furnishes a fair site for a like specular tower. The views from these spots are beyond any others in this part of the world—taking in the Palisades at one side, and the sea-horizon on the other.

The *Siècle* says that the Provisional Government at Madrid demanded the French Government to oblige Queen Isabella to reside at least one hundred miles from the frontier. How blessed a thing would it be if some external power could be called upon to oblige our defeated political candidates to reside at least one hundred miles from our frontiers! And how rich Canada would become next week with aspiring "carpet-baggers" of the true Democratic order!

Sewage is a question which if not properly settled continually returns to plague those who put it off with temporary makeshifts. In London, the emptying of the city filth into the Thames has only just been remedied, after centuries of malaria, by pumping it away off into the sea. But that may soon be stopped too. For at Brighton the new sewers empty into the sea, and since their completion, whenever there are southerly winds prevailing for a day or two, most offensive matter is cast upon the beach by the restless waves. So that has now to be changed. Were it not for the tremendous force of the tides in our East and North Rivers we should be similarly plagued; and as the channels are gradually narrowing, and bars forming, it may not be long before we find ourselves in precisely the same predicament—or, if not ourselves, our neighbors of lower Long Island, Staten Island, &c. The short cut to this problem is the utilization of sewage in manuring and refertilizing the fields of the country. Compensation is the eternal law of nature, and art must conform to it or remain feeble and incomplete.

All the world is yearning over Spain just now; and not the newspaper men merely in whose way the matter lies, naturally. Bishop McIlvaine, at a late meeting for the propagation of the Gospel, compared the movement in Spain to that of the late earthquakes, and said a fissure was made in that country which should be filled up with Bibles and tracts, and that a tidal wave of evangelism should rush in upon that soil. Another speaker on that occasion declared that the Spanish revolution was owing to the Bibles smuggled into the peninsula, and was of opinion that Spain should be flooded with Bibles. As the child of many prayers and solicitudes, it is not likely she will fail in her present effort to right herself. But the missionaries should not be too sanguine in looking for the results of the Bible in Spain.

The California papers are extensively discussing a decision recently rendered by the Commissioner of the General Land Office. It has heretofore been held that the mines must not be sold. The Commissioner decides that all mines, placer as well as quartz, are for sale. It opens to purchase property worth many millions of dollars, and offers, as he claims, secure titles to property now occupied by tenants-at-will. The papers generally hold that the decision is contrary to law, and that titles given under it would be void. They say, however, that the Commissioner's views regarding mining property are correct, and that Congress should make laws to correspond with them. The subject is one requiring great delicacy in its handling, on account of the many conflicting interests involved.

The Provisional Government of Spain has set the people to pull down the twenty-six convents of Madrid—a piece of policy blamed by a great many, who say that the buildings could be turned into tenement-houses for the poor. But the demolishers probably bear in mind the old argument of John Knox, in a similar predicament, "Tear down the nests and the crows will fly away." The patriot Madrilenos are making sure against any possible turn of the times. Their plan of getting money does not seem so logical, somehow. The Minister of Finance is for a poll-tax, payable by every one over the age of fourteen. To collect that will be a much harder task than to pull down the convents or turn out the Jesuits. That bare, direct mode of getting at their pockets will sorely test the patriotism of the Spaniards, who have all that "ignorant impatience of taxation" which the British Minister, Lord Castlereagh, used to denounce so severely in his day.

Gen. Blair is most unfortunate in his choice of language and simile. In his speech at Tammany Hall, on the 27th, he disgusted his Hibernian hearers by declaring, as in his famous Anti-Fenian speech, his opposition to the establishment of "a new Ireland in this country." He drew upon his knowledge of Roman history to show the wisdom of restoring the Southern whites to citizenship instead of exterminating them, but he did it in such a careless manner that it was supposed by many that he was deprecating the wholesale slaughter of the Southern negroes and was advocating their admission to citizenship and suffrage. We give the General the benefit of the explanation which he will make in his next letter; no one will for a moment imagine that the "revolutionary candidate" meant anything so wise and peaceful as the extension of the glory and power of the Republic by making good citizens of all classes.

We publish in another part of this morning's paper Hon. E. Delafield Smith's speech at Cooper Institute on Friday evening. Like all Mr. Smith's speeches it is full of feeling and eloquence. We commend it to perusal, as well calculated to rouse the public to the necessity of vigorous effort for Grant and Republican principles in the contest of Tuesday next.

It is a little curious that one of the first acts of the new Spanish Government should be the suggestion of a repossession of Gibraltar by Spain, with a rumored intimation of offering their empty throne to an English Prince, to make the suggestion palatable in England. But whatever nominal inducement may be held out, it is not at all likely that England will ever give up that ancient stronghold and convenient half-way-house to her Indian Empire without a very square material compensation in return. The *Pall Mall Gazette* thinks that perhaps the Morocco port of Ceuta, long held by Spain, might be a fair exchange. Certainly, the mere compliment of taking an English ruler, (even if it were probable, which it is not,) and so relieving the English people of one expensive luxury in the shape of a youth well-paid for being well-born, would be no consideration for yielding up the post which, with Malta, gives England free sweep through the Mediterranean. But the question is up, and will probably have to be seriously discussed and fairly settled in the light of the nineteenth century.

TELEGRAMS.

LOUISIANA.

Continued Difficulty in the Police Department of New-Orleans—Address of Gen. Rousseau Before the "Innocents."

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Saturday Oct. 31.

Last evening, before the injunction from the Fifth District Court had been served on the Mayor, he appointed Robert Diamond Chief of Police, with instructions to demand the office and sue out a *quo warranto* in case of refusal. These instructions he has complied with. Gen. Steedman to-day tendered his resignation as Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, which was accepted. George L. Cain, the acting Superintendent, has been appointed Superintendent *pro tem.* The Police Commissioners state this evening that they intend to appoint a Superintendent on the recommendation of the merchants and underwriters.

Gen. Rousseau last night visited the club rooms of the "Innocents," the club which was most prominent in the recent troubles with the negroes, and in which considerable feeling still exists on account of the death and wounding of several of its members. In a short speech the General warned them that the responsibility for all outrages and disorders in New-Orleans was laid on his shoulders, and that he looked to them to keep the peace and encourage others to do the same. He said he felt it his duty to tell them that the laws must be observed, and that every man who had the right to vote shall vote unmolested on election day.

Gen. Rousseau was enthusiastically received by the club. The number of troops in the city is small.

ILLINOIS.

Brilliant Close of the Campaign—The State Sure for Grant and Colfax by a Large Majority—Gen. Grant at Home.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GALENA, Ill., Saturday, Oct. 31.

The Illinois campaign closes brilliantly all over the State. Congressman Washburne is now addressing a meeting in this county. Republicans claim this State for Grant by 50,000.

Gen. Grant is here with his family. He is confident of success and in fine spirits. The Copperhead charge, published in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and other Democratic papers, that it cost the Government $1,200 a day to send telegrams to him at Galena, is a base fabrication. The total expenses to the Government for the past month has been $155, and has not exceeded $200 for two months. This city has been heretofore Democratic. Many Democrats will vote for Grant, and we shall carry Galena on Tuesday.

GEN. BUTLER.

The Baltimore Suits—The Motion to Vacate the Writ Dismissed—Opinion of the Court—The Meaning of the Words "Arrest" and "Privilege."

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 31.

The Superior Court-room in this city was again crowded to excess to-day by an audience all anxious to hear the decision of the Court in the matter of the suits instituted against Gen. B. F. Butler by Col. Chas. W. Woolley, of Impeachment notoriety, and Kimberly & Brothers, the pending question being a motion to vacate the writ served upon Gen. Butler on the ground of exemption by virtue of his being a Congressman. At 10 A. M., Hon. Judge Dobbin appeared and read from the bench a lengthy written opinion, refusing to grant the prayer of the defendant.

After complimenting the several counsel employed in the case upon the able arguments advanced, he went on to say that, although a very wide scope had been taken in the argument, and almost innumerable authorities had been quoted, all of which he had examined with the greatest care, still he could see but two simple questions involved in the pending motion, and those were: first, as to the proper legal interpretation of the word "arrest" in the eye of the law; and, second, as to the privilege of exemption granted by the Constitution to members of Congress. Quoting from numerous authorities, he decided that "arrest" meant to detain the person; to make him a prisoner in the eye of the law. In this case it was shown that Gen. Butler had been served by the sheriff's officer with a summons to appear either in person or by counsel in this Court to answer to certain civil suits. He had not been detained or arrested, but simply notified to appear. He had appeared, not in person but by counsel, and was considered as "in court" by the presence of his counsel, although he was even now engaged in attending to his own legitimate business at his own home. He certainly had not been arrested, or he would be present in person as a prisoner of the Court. It had been alleged that if the action of the Sheriff in this case was to hold good in law, no man could be secure in passing through Maryland from similar petty annoyances. But he (the Court) considered the laws of Maryland to be equally as liable to non-residents as the laws of any other State. Dismissing the question of "arrest," he next turned to the question of "privilege," the only remaining question involved in the whole case. The counsel had alluded *in extenso* to the usages in England to the privileges of members of Parliament, &c., all of which were irrevelant to this case. The only authority which need be examined upon this point was the Constitution of the country, the sixth section of which, it was claimed, exempts members of Congress from arrest during their official terms. Even admitting that this section did grant such exemption as was claimed, still it did not exempt Members of Congress from action at law under a capias, which only necessitated service and not arrest. If such were the case, there would be no security whatever, as against those serving in the Legislature; they might assume any civil responsibility, and, if not held amenable to the laws, as any other citizen, might do incalculable damage. In a word, he held that no such exemption existed, and that a Congressman was just as strictly bound by the letter and spirit of the civil law as any other man. He referred to the case of Senator Sprague, in which the same sort of motion had been made as in this case, and in which that gentleman had appeared by counsel, fought his case in court and was defeated. It had been said that this case was fraught with great national interest, and, if the motion was denied, it would prove a great national calamity. But he could not realize any such result. The case of Senator Sprague was one very similar, and it had not proven a calamity by any means, but was heard and decided just as any other case would have been, without creating any undue excitement. Reference had also been made to the power to enter suit against non-residents, and it had been claimed that, if this case held good in law, no man would be free from these petty annoyances while passing through Maryland. If Gen. Butler was exempt upon this ground, then every mail carrier, every officer of the army and navy, every tax gatherer, and a horde of Government officials, would all be equally exempt upon the grounds of jurisdiction. It had also been intimated that the interpretation of the Constitution in Maryland seemed to be different from that in any other State in the Union. He (the Court) would state that the interpretation of the laws in Maryland were founded upon justice and fairness, and would doubtless be found supported by reliable authorities and decisions emanating from other States. There having been no arrest, and consequently no possible violation of the Constitution, as interpreted by the defendant, and believing that that article did not grant exemption from civil processes, he felt in duty bound to refuse the prayer of the defendant, and would therefore dismiss the motion to vacate the writ.

The result of the case was anticipated by all present, the general opinion being that the motion would be refused by Judge Dobbin. At the conclusion of the reading, the assembly, composed in great part of returned rebels and their sympathisers, dispersed with smiling faces, all seemingly delighted at the turn affairs had taken. The cases, it is expected, will now be urged forward to trial, unless an appeal is taken at once, which has not yet been decided upon by Mr. Cushing.

GOV. SEYMOUR.

His Journey Through Pennsylvania—Reception at Bethlehem, Allentown and Wilkesbarre.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Saturday, Oct. 31.

Gov. Seymour arrived here this evening from Philadelphia. On the way a short stop was made at Bethlehem and Allentown, where Mr. Seymour was received by large crowds. He made short speeches in each place. On his arrival in this place he was greeted by several impromptu demonstrations on the line of the road, and was escorted from the depot to his hotel at this place by a mounted delegation of Union Democracy with standards, and a large crowd of people. He spoke at the Court-house, using arguments similar to those advanced in speeches in other places. He compared the waste of money in carrying out the reconstruction measures of Congress with the great good wrought by capital spent in developing internal improvements and encouraging industry; charged the Republicans with changing their front, because they declared in their resolutions that reconstruction had been successful and now, in their presses, they proclaim that so far from being a success, the South is in a state of rebellion; and said reconstruction and sixty thousand office holders made the difference to the poor man between eight hours' work and ten hours' work per day.

Hon. George W. Woodward presided. Gov. Seymour remains at that gentleman's residence until Monday, when he will proceed toward home via Scranton, Great Bend and Binghamton.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Arrival at San Francisco of the Whaleship Active from the Arctic Ocean—Her News.

San Francisco, Saturday, Oct. 31.

The whaleship *Active*, from the Arctic Ocean, has arrived here with 800 barrels of oil and 500 pounds of bone. She had bad weather and sustained considerable damage, and was compelled to throw overboard 400 barrels of oil. She reports the total loss of the ship *Hahaiwhi*.

The whaleship *Corinthian* went ashore on Blossom Shoals Aug. 30, and it was thought would probably prove a total loss. The Captain and crew arrived by the *Active*. The *Corinthian* had on board at the time of the disaster 111 barrels of oil, and 20,000 pounds of bone. At last accounts the *Corinthian* had been taken in tow by the ship *George Howland*, with the intention of taking her to St. Lawrence Bay and saving a portion of her cargo. The Captain of the *Active* reports his belief that Seguain is incorrectly placed on the Pacific chart.

The following whalers were spoken in September: *Massachusetts*, with 7 whales; *Concordia*, with 4; *St. George*, and *John Carver*, with 3 each; *Lydia*, with 2; *Reindeer*, with 17; *Vineyard*, with 16; *Ocean*, with 700 barrels oil; *Massachusetts*, of San Francisco, with 10 barrels; *Florida*, full; *James Allen*, with 1,000 barrels; *California*, with 1,000 barrels; *California*, with 1,200 barrels; *Oriole*, with 15 barrels; *Daniel Webster*, with 600 barrels; *Three Brothers*, with 1,200 barrels; *Josephine*, with 1,200 barrels; *Progress*, with 800 barrels; *Onward*, with 1,000 barrels; *Cornelius Howland*, with 2,000 barrels; *Owashan*, with 700 barrels.

Ex-Secretary Stanton at Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Oct. 31.

Ex-Secretary Stanton was received this evening at the Academy of Music by an immense audience. His address was a bitter review of Gov. Seymour's late speech. He said Gov. Seymour had gone over President Johnson's track for the purpose of making the people believe he was right and the Republican Party wrong; that Gov. Seymour had three speeches to suit the localities—one for the Ohio farmers, on the high price of flour and grain; the second in Pittsburg to the workingmen, about the high rate of taxes, and the third to the Berks County Democrats, on the vast expenses incurred during the war for transports. He continued in the same vein at great length. The rain interfered with the projected demonstration outside of the Academy.

The Election Frauds in Philadelphia—Decision by Judge Brewster.

Philadelphia, Penn., Saturday, Oct. 31.

Since the October election here a large number of election officers have been arrested and held to bail for refusing to recognize naturalization papers issued by the Supreme Court in September. To-day all the bills were ignored by the Grand Jury. In the test case to-day, Judge Brewster, in giving his decision, sustained the election officers in refusing the votes of certain parties on election day, holding certificates of naturalization signed by J. Ross Snowden, the prothonotory having failed to recognize his own signature and seal of his Court in Open Court.

Close of the Emigrant Conference in Ottawa, Canada.

Ottawa, Canada, Saturday, Oct. 31.

The Emigration Conference closed yesterday. The Dominions of Ontario, Quebec and New-Brunswick Governments were represented. A plan of concerted action between the Dominion and local Governments was agreed upon, details of which are to be submitted to local Governments for approval. Emigrant agencies are to be established in London and on the Continent, while those at all important points in the Dominion are to be maintained.

Rensselaer Park Races at Troy.

Troy, N. Y., Saturday, Oct. 31.

In the third day's races at Rensselaer Park to-day, the first race, for a purse of $700, best three in five, between *Taylor* and *Prince*, was won by *Taylor*. Time—2:37, 2:39 and 2:35. In the second race, for $400, best three in five, eight horses started, viz.: *Dutch Boy, Kate, Western New-York, Charmer Jerry, No Name, Bell Founder, Lone. Western New-York* won the third, fourth and fifth heats. Time—2:39, 2:40 and 2:41.

Gen. Wirtemburg, of the Austrian Army, at Fortress Monroe.

Fortress Monroe, Va., Saturday, Oct. 31.

Major-Gen. Wirtemburg, of the Austrian army, arrived here this morning from Washington, with letters to Major-Gen. Barry, from the Secretary. He was received with military honors and reviewed the troops, examined the ordnance and defences, and was entertained by Gen. Barry during his stay. He leaves to-morrow for Richmond and Petersburg.

The Election of Daniel M. Fox, as Mayor of Philadelphia, Contested.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Oct. 31.

A petition contesting the election of Daniel M. Fox, as Mayor, has been filed in the Common Pleas. It represents that the true vote of the city was 59,779 for Tyndale, and 57,000 for Fox, giving to Tyndale a majority of 2,779. The specifications of fraud, &c., are similar to those in the other petitions filed in the case of the other officers. The 14th of November has been fixed for the hearing.

Sailing of the Steamship Montana from San Francisco.

San Francisco, Saturday, Oct. 31.

The steamship *Montana* sailed for Panama to-day with $417,000 in treasure, of which $291,000 is for New-York, and $111,000 for England.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

Boston, Oct. 31.—Two thousand tickets were sold to-day for the Kellogg Concerts, to be given on Friday and Saturday nights next at Music Hall.

Augusta, Ga., Oct. 31.—Dr. Bard, of Atlanta, addressed a Republican meeting last night. The weather is warm and rainy.

WASHINGTON.

General Orders in Relation to the Election—Currency Statement.

Washington, D. C., Saturday, Oct. 31.

General orders have been issued from the headquarters of the army, by command of Gen. Grant, publishing to the army, by direction of the President, the provisions of the Constitution and laws of the United States in relation to the election for a President and Vice-President of the United States, together with an act of Congress prohibiting persons engaged in the military or naval service from interfering in any general or special election in any State.

THE CASE OF TYLER VS. DEFREES.

Chief Justice Cartter to-day announced the decision of the Supreme Court for the District, in General Term, in the case of Tyler vs. Defrees, in which a special verdict was rendered in the Court below, giving judgment for the defendant. Judge Olin concurred in the conclusion, but differed somewhat in regard to practice. Tyler, at the breaking out of the rebellion, was Major in the Marine Corps, and went South and took an active part in the war. His house was sold under the Confiscation law, the purchaser to hold the same during Tyler's lifetime. Defrees bought it at public sale. Tyler sued to recover it, but the decision just rendered confirms him in possession.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

Amount of fractional currency received from the Printing Bureau of the Treasury Department for the week ending to-day, $546,000.

Shipments.

To the Assistant Treasurer at New-York	$100,000
To the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia	100,000
To the U. S. Depository at Baltimore	50,000
To National Banks and others	304,673

Treasurer Spinner holds as security for National Bank circulation, $342,205,700; and for public deposits, $38,112,358.

National Bank currency issued during the week	$53,490
Total to date	13,367,266
Mutilated bills returned	9,644,270
Insolvent bank notes redeemed	834 331
Actual circulation at date	299,888,675
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed during the week	365 500

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

By direction of the President, the Army Retiring Board now in session in New-York, will be dissolved as soon as it completes the cases under examination, and a Board, to be composed of the following officers, is ordered to convene in that City on the 9th of November, for the examination of disabled officers, viz.: Brevet Major-Gens. Irvin McDowell, Silas Casey and J. B. McIntosh, and Brevet Brig.-Gens. R. C. Wood and W. J. Sloan.

THEATRICAL.

Some Reflections on Old Play-Bills.

In an English paper, recently, information was given that a collection of 40,000 rare old play-bills had been added to the other unique curiosities in the British Museum. It is a wonder that no writer has inspected these interesting relics of departed play-houses, and given us that piquant information which could be obtained from no other source.

When was the first play-bill printed? To what theatre, and to what country belongs the credit of originating the nightly printed programme? These are matters that might be ascertained if this grand file of "40,000" could be overhauled. Heretofore play-bills never seem to have had a historian. But it cannot have been because the subject possessed no charm, or no value. A copy of the first printed play-bill would be worth a hundred times its weight in gold. Who has got one?

The date of the oldest American play-bill of which we have any account whatever is 1753, and the following is a copy:

"By his Excellency's Authority

"By a Company of comedians from London, at the New Theatre in Nassau-street. The present evening, being the 17th of September, (1753,) will be presented a Comedy by Sir Richard Steele, called

THE CONSCIOUS LOVERS.

The part of Young Beivil to be performed by Mr. Rigby.
The part of Mr. Lealand to be performed by Mr. Malone.
Myrtle..........by Mr. Clarkson.
Sir John Beivil..........Mr. Bell.
Cimberton..........Mr. Miller.
Humphrey..........Mr. Adcock.
Daniel..........Master Lewis Hallam.
And *the part of Tom to be performed by*...Mr. Singleton.
The part of Philis to be performed by...Mrs. Beeceley.
Mrs. Lealand..........by Mrs. Clarkson.
Isabella..........Mrs. Rugby.
Lucinda..........Miss Hallam.
And *the part of Indiana to be performed by* Mrs. Hallam.
To which will be added the Ballad Farce, called

DAMON AND PHILLIDA.

A new occasional Prologue to be spoken by Mr. Rigby. An Epilogue (addressed to the ladies) by Mrs. Hallam. Prices,—Box, 8 shillings; Pit, 6 shillings; Gallery, 3 shillings.

No person whatever admitted behind the scenes.

N. B.—Gentlemen and ladies that choose tickets, may have them at the new printing office in Beaver-street.

To begin at 6 o'clock.

This was printed on a pale, bluish paper, quite rough on the surface and uneven at the edges, and about one-half this page of the Times newspaper. It answered for poster as well as handbill. Previous to this the actors seem to have made their announcements through the papers or paper of the day, *The Postboy* being the favorite medium. At least no earlier "bills" are known. In case the reader should have any curiosity as to the fate of the company which got out this first American bill, the following particulars from Ireland's *History of the New-York Stage*, may afford interesting reading:

"The company was formed on the sharing plan, and consisted of twelve adult individuals and the three children of Lewis Hallam. The shares were eighteen, each adult person being entitled to one, and the manager one in addition for his services in that capacity, and one for his three children, and each shareholder being entitled to a benefit night. Four shares were assigned to the property from which the profits of the speculation were to be realized by the originator and his brother, who were made equal partners in the scheme. The business is supposed to have resulted very favorably, for in 1754 William Hallam arrived from England, where he soon returned with his proportion of the profits and the value of his two shares, which he sold to his brother Lewis for a handsome premium. Thenceforward his name is unconnected with the American stage. Lewis Hallam's family are said to have cleared by the business more than £10,000, all of which was lost to them during the reverses of the Revolution. William and Lewis Hallam were brothers of Admiral Hallam, R. N., and (with another brother—George, an actor,) sons, probably of Adam Hallam, an old and well-known performer, and nephews of Thomas Hallam, of Lincoln's Inn Fields, who was accidentally killed by Macklin, in 1735."

The "prologue" which Mr. Rigby delivered saw much service afterward, and was as frequently delivered through the country as a new play is now. It was even published in the newspapers, and began thus:

"To this New World, from famed Britannia's shore
Through boisterous seas, where foaming billows roar,
The Muse, who Britons charm'd for many an age,
Now sends her servants forth to tread your stage."

The earliest instance of a distinct house-bill being printed in this City, apart from the usual street posters, was at the first Park Theatre, we believe, in the first decade of this century. The earliest sample we have seen is a shabby little bit of blackish paper about one-eighth the size of a page of the Times. It has merely the name of the theatre, the plays and the cast, without any introductory, and the only superfluous line announces, just as Mr. Wallack does at the present day, that the piece to be acted ("The World," by James Kenney,) was "now being performed in London with unbounded applause."

Most of the early play-bills have an "N. B."—and some of these are quite noteworthy. Here is one:

"*N. B.—Gentlemen and ladies that intend to favor us with their company are desired to come by Six O'Clock, being determined to keep to our hour, as it would be a great inconvenience to them to be kept out late, and as a means to prevent disappointment.*"

Another postscript is singularly significant, just now, when Mr. Grau is supposed to be introducing the foreign system of half-price admissions at the French Theatre. It is dated Dec. 20, 1753:

"*N. B.—Nothing under full price will be taken during the whole performance.*"

Another dated March 18, 1754, exhibits the honest actor and manager:

"*N. B.—Lewis Hallam, comedian, intending for Philadelphia, begs the favor of those having any demands upon him to bring in their accounts and receive their money.*"

The following is dated Nov. 26, 1761:

"*N. B.—Those ladies who would have places kept in the boxes will please send a sensible servant to the theatre at 3 o'clock every play-day.*"

This "postscript" is appended to a bill of "Hamlet," and is the first intimation we have of the performance of that tragedy in New-York.

Play-bills were in use in England nearly a century earlier than the date of the first American date. The earliest of which we have any copy is this of the second Drury Lane Theatre:

"*By His Majesty his company of comedians at the New Theatre in Drury Lane. This day being Thursday, April 8, 1663, will be acted a comedy called*

THE HUMOROUS LIEUTENANT.

The King, Mr. Wintersell; Demetrius, Mr. Hart; Seleucus, Mr. Burt; Leontius, Major Mohun; Lieutenant, Mr. Clun; Celia, Mrs. Marshall.

The Play will begin at 3 o'clock, exactly. Boxes, 4s.; Pit, 2s. 6d.; Middle Gallery, 1s. 6d.; Upper Gallery, 1s."

This play was acted twelve days successively, and is one of the best of Beaumont and Fletcher's. A two-weeks run is quite good for a "legitimate" play even now. The company which produced it was managed by Killegrew, and of its members Doran gives us the following gossip: Hart had been a Captain in the army and was famous for his impersonations of *Cataline* and *Othello*. Major Mohun was a Major in the civil war, was much applauded in heroic parts; he was one of the gay Rochester's favorite companions. Clun was a favorite actor of women's parts and was said to be great as *Iago*; he was murdered by footpads. "Becky Marshall" is favorably mentioned by Pepys, as an "excellent actress."

We have no dates of French play-bills, nor indeed have we any description of these early Drury Lane bills. They were probably very small affairs, and unlike the full-grown newspapers which are now used in our American theatres, containing the nightly programme and several other things beside.

The following "bill" is, we believe, unique; a London collector of play-bills offered, a few years ago, £10 for a copy; it notes the first appearance, on any stage, of Charles Mathews the younger, when, after having long sought the permission of his father to don the buskin, he obtained the privilege desired and made his *début* in this programme:

THEATRE ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE, STRAND. (Particularly private.)

This present Friday, April 26, 1822, will be presented a farce, called

MR. H——. (1.)

(N. B.—This piece was damned at Drury Lane Theatre.)

Mr. H——....Capt. Hill. Landlord....Mr. Gyles.
Belvil..........Mr. C. Byrne.
Melesinda.......Mrs. Edwin. Betty.......Mrs. Bryan.

(2.) Previous to which a prologue will be spoken by Mrs. Edwin. After the farce, (for the first time in this country, and now performing with immense success in Paris,) a French Petite comedie, called

LE COMEDIEN D'ETAMPES

(N. B.—This piece was never acted in London, and may very probably be damned here.)

Dorival (le Comedien)... M. Perlet.*

(Positively for this night only, as he is engaged to play the same part at Paris to-morrow evening.)

M. Macloud de Beaupoulson...Mr. J. D. Egville. (3.)
L. Dupre...Mr. Giubilei. Baptiste....Mr. W. Peake.
M. Corbin...Mr. O. Byrne. Madeline...Mme. Spittalier

Immediately after which "A Lover's Confession," in the shape of a song by M. Emile** from the Theatre de la Porte St. Martin, Paris.) To conclude with a pathetic drama in one act, called

THE SORROWS OF WERTHER.

(N. B.—This piece was damned at Covent Garden Theatre.)

Werther..........Mr. C. J. Mathews.
Schmidt, (his friend)..........Mr. D'Egville.
Albert..........Mr. Gyles.
Fritz, (Werther's servant)..........Mr. R. B. Peake. (4.)
Snaps, (Albert's servant)..........Mr. W. Peake.
Charlotte..........Mrs. Mathews. (5.)
Brothers and sisters of Charlotte, by six Cherubims got for the occasion.

ORCHESTRA.

Leader of the Band, Mr. Knight (6); Conductor, Mr. R. Knight; Piano-forte, Mr. Knight, Jr.; Harpsichord, Master Knight that was; Clavecin, by the Father of the Knights (to come.)

Vivat Rex! No money returned (because none will be taken.)

☞ On account of the above surprising novelty, not an Order can possibly be admitted; but it is requested that if such a thing find its way to the front of the house it will be kept.

In the annual from which we get the notes printed below, we learn that in the second piece young Mathews—in 1822 he was young Mathews—gave a wonderful imitation of Perlet, the celebrated French comedian, and so complete was the illusion that a foreigner, who was on intimate terms with Perlet, came round after the performance to see his supposed friend, and was with great difficulty convinced of his mistake.

Explanation of the Notes.—* C. J. Mathews. ** Also C. J. Mathews. (1.) Written by Charles Lamb. (2.) The prologue was written by James Smith, one of the authors of the "Rejected Addresses." (3.) Now an admired member of the Institute of Water Color Painters. (4.) The well-known dramatist. (5.) Mother of C. J. Mathews. (6.) Son of the favorite actor, "Little Knight of Drury-lane."

The subject of play-bills is inexhaustible, however, and we shall probably return to it on another occasion. If we have done only as much as to call the attention of writers to the great fund of interest and anecdote in this subject we shall be satisfied, and our little chapter may yet bring forth a piquant volume.

Dramatic Notes of the City and the Country.

Leotard's performances are to be suspended until after the election. They will probably be resumed about Wednesday next, with a change in the introductory performances. On Friday night the audience at the Academy was extremely limited; scarcely two hundred persons attended it.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons closed the first series of her readings in New-York with the *matinée* yesterday. She goes to Boston next, reading there on the 9th, and will probably reappear here in December.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers is to succeed Mr. Forrest, and will begin an engagement at Niblo's Garden on Monday, Nov. 9.

The New-York Theatre having been returned to the care and management of Mr. Worrell, after much trouble and tribulation, the establishment will be opened for the regular dramatic season on Wednesday evening next. A thorough renovation is to take place in the house, and a new and very strong dramatic company, (advertised in the usual column,) has been engaged to give new force to Mr. Daly's play of "Under the Gaslight," which is to be the opening piece.

Mr. Chandos Fulton's new drama, produced in Brooklyn last week, made full success, and the accomplished young author is to be congratulated, for the work is greatly in advance of his previous drama. Mlle. Zoe, the pantomimist, assumed the title *rôle*, a Gipsy girl. The plot of the drama is very ably constructed, the situations very effective and the dialogue good. The tableaux introduced to finish up the acts were very effectively and plausibly brought about, heightening the interest and awakening enthusiasm. The plot is of the most interesting character, and the comedy business proportionate in merit to the quality of the more demonstrative parts of the drama. The piece will undoubtedly enjoy a good run, which it deserves, as well for its intrinsic merits as for the graceful and artistic characterization of its leading *rôle* by Zoe.

At Kelly & Leon's the usual array of sable talent appears, in new and varied acts; but the important event here is the production of the long-expected "Orphee," the latest contortion from the pen of the indomitable Leon. No doubt the lovers of laughter are on the *qui vive*. The piece is to be produced to-morrow night with spectacular aids.

Mr. Grau is doing his best to save the patrons of the French Theatre from the ticket brokers. He announces that, to prevent speculators from taking advantage of the public, a number of reserved seats will be retained on each evening, for sale at the box office of the theatre.

The New-York Circus continues to astonish the admirers of ring feats with a succession of equestrian novelties—the more commendable in a field where novelty is so difficult of attainment. Mlle. Rolland still astonishes by her thrilling acts, and the children are promised, during the coming week, a new afterpiece.

The returns of the different places of amusement in this City for the month of September, as returned to the different Revenue Collectors, are as follows:

Niblo's, including two performances in Brooklyn	$33,103	Wallack's	$14,767
Olympic	30,783	San Francisco's	12,685
New-York Circus	21,576	Bryants'	11,076
Kelly & Leon's	19,436	New-York Theatre	9,367
Theatre Comique	17,684	Bowery Theatre	9,165
		Tony Pastor	7,772
		Sig. Blitz	1,432

The following are the returns of the Boston Theatres for September:

Selwyn's	$16,679	Comique	$4,443
Howard	15,202		
Museum	12,755	Total	$58,237
Morris Bros.	9,138		

The receipts of six of the places of amusement for the year ending August, 1868, are as follows:

Boston Theatre	$220,561	Selwyn's, from Oct. 28, 1867, to August, 1868	$156,691
Museum	161,474		
Howard Athenæum	110,948		
Morris Bros.	104,248		
Comique	67,018	Total	$864,780
Continental	39,840		

A pretty good business for "a small city with crooked streets."

Mr. F. S. Chanfrau is making a tour of the Eastern States, under the management of Messrs. Lowell & Simmonds. He is announced to appear at New-Haven, Conn., Nov. 6 and 7; Hartford, 9th and 10th; and at Springfield, Mass., 11th and 12th.

The regular dramatic season of the Chestnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia, opens Nov. 9. "Blow for Blow" and the "Lancashire Lass" are to be produced. The latter piece is also announced at the Arch-street for the same evening—both managements claim the "exclusive right" to the piece.

"Woodcock's Little Game" has been produced in Philadelphia. The occasion was signalized by three of Mrs. Drew's children (John, Louisa and Miss G. E. E.) appearing as amateurs in the cast.

The "Hibernicon," or "A Tour through Ireland," finishes its eighth and last week at Pike's Music Hall. It is to go to Irving Hall on the 4th.

It is rumored that Miss Maggie Mitchell meditates a professional trip to England, with the intention of appearing as Shakespeare's *Juliet*.

It is said Mr. Forrest paid to his wife the sum of $65,000 this week on account of their divorce suit.

At the Louisville Theatre, Mr. C. W. Couldock and his daughter opened on the 26th in the "Chimney Corner."

"Barbe Blue," with Irma and Aujac, is to be produced by Mr. Bateman at the Philadelphia Academy on Nov. 2.

Jefferson has been playing in Milwaukee. He appears in Detroit on Monday, 2d of November.

From an English exchange we cut the following: "We regret to hear that Miss Lydia Thompson remains seriously ill in America. Truly Lydia, in health, must be an irrepressible being if she has been ill when we have seen her."

The success of Mr. E. L. Davenport's new drama of "F; or, Branded," produced at the Walnut-street Theatre, Philadelphia, is, "the papers say," doubtful. Mr. Davenport plays four characters. The mechanical effect in "F; or, Branded," is the double view of above and below a street in Paris, a clever idea if well produced—but if badly mounted, extremely ridiculous.

Leonard Grover is to be Director of the Tammany Hall "Alhambra" when it is opened. A good stock of scenery will be placed on the stage, and the auditorium will be fitted up in a magnificent style. It is intended to have small tables, capable of seating four persons each, distributed about the room, with reserved seats in front. Twenty-five cents will be the general admission, with extra charge for reserved seats. It is the intention of the managers to carry out in every particular the London Music Hall style. Parties can witness the performance and enjoy a drink and a cigar at the same time.

Foreign Theatrical Gossip.

Kate Reignolds, and T. H. Glenny commenced an engagement in Glasgow, at the Prince of Wales Theatre, on the 5th inst., in a play called "Stolen," ("Nobody's Daughter.")

John S. Clarke opened in Dublin on Oct. 5, in *Wellington DeBoots*, and his reception was very enthusiastic. The Nelson sisters were to follow him on Oct. 12.

Since the death of Mr. Charles Kean, his widow has restored to Mr. Lovell the copyright of the two dramas, "The Wife's Secret" and "The Trial of Love." We are glad to think there is a chance accordingly of these works being represented before long upon a London stage.

The title of the new opera of Flowtow and Genee, "The Composers," has just been changed to that of "The Musicians." The first representation will take place next year. Flowtow returns to Paris, where his opera, "The Shadow," is to be played this Winter, at the Opéra Comique.

John Milton is being turned to good use abroad. Lately he was made the hero of a German novel; he is now the hero of an Italian play performing at Florence. Milton's fair daughter, Deborah, the pretty Puritan, figures in its pages as in love with Arthur Monk, the son of the famous Gen. Monk.

All the fortune, informs the wordly *Figaro*, that Mlle. Patti brought to the Marquis of Caux was a draft for 800,000 francs, (£32,000,) signed Rothschild. How sad for two young married people to begin on such a sum! No wonder the Marchioness is still compelled to use her valuable organ!

A theatre of an entirely new description is about to be opened in Vienna. The company will consist exclusively of actresses, though parts written for men will continue to be played. In the orchestra all the musicians will be of the female sex. We presume only men will be admitted.

Some of our Paris contemporaries are not a little disgusted by the fact that the "Tartuffe" has been turned into a ballet at Florence.

LITERARY AND PERSONAL.

John Milton, who was lately made the hero of a German novel, is now the hero of a sentimental and sensational Italian play, in which the writer takes the most astounding liberties with history.

Longfellow's *New-England Tragedies* is very well received in England, and is highly praised by the reviewers.

Mrs. Elizabeth Murray, well known as a water-colorist of great culture and decided talent, has come to reside in this City, and has taken a studio in the University Building.

Among the illustrated gift-books of the coming season, the most beautiful are the *Christmas Carol*, illustrated by Sol. Eytinge; *Kathrina*, illustrated by Hennessy and Griswold; and *Locksley Hall*, illustrated by Hennessy. The illustrations to *Kathrina* were cut by Linton, those to the *Carol* and *Locksley Hall* by Anthony.

Mme. Olympe Andouard, a French writer of some repute, has been traveling throughout the Great West, with a view to enlightening Parisian readers on the advance of civilization beyond the Rocky Mountains.

"A Stable for Night-mares"—an advertisement which has had its intended effect of puzzling a good many people—is the title of the Christmas number of *Tinsley's Magazine*.

A writer in the London *Times* says the first daily paper published in England was the *Perfect Diurnal*, 1660. The first advertisement appeared in the *Weekly News* of Feb. 1, 1625, and related to an essay just then published on the match between Prince Charles and Henrietta Maria. The same paper, on Dec. 20, 1638, issued the first illustration which ever appeared in a newspaper. It represented a new volcanic island, said to have been thrown up "in the midst of the Ocean Sea, over against the Isle of St. Michael, one of the Ticeras."

M. Jules Simon has resigned his post as President of the Société des Gens de Lettres, in consequence of that body having voted and applied for leave to get up a lottery on behalf of its needy members.

Mr. George Smith writes to the London *Athenæum*, stating that he has discovered in the British Museum some Assyrian tablets fixing the date of Chedor-Laomer's conquest of Babylon, and, therefore—agreeably to Genesis xiv.—the date of Abraham also, at about 2,290. B. C.

A forthcoming German work called *Palæorama* will, probably, prove the most eccentric contribution which has yet been made, even to the literature of scepticism. It places all the events of Old Testament history in "Oceano-America." Noah, we are told, lived in Cuba, and Esau in the Brazils.

Mr. E. H. Hall returned to this City on Friday, from a tour round the world. During his journey he explored Abyssinia, traveled through China some 15,000 miles, and visited the great cities of Japan. His adventures in the interior of China were full of interest and novelty; and his accounts of that great country, its people and its industries, its Government and its religion, its manners and its modes of life, its poverty and its splendors, will give a value and a charm to the volumes he proposes to publish. Mr. Hall will take up his residence in this City.

Miss Anna Dickinson will lecture at the Cooper Institute, on the "Struggle for Life," next Thursday, for the benefit of the Workingwomen's Union. We hope that this lecture will draw a profitable crowd. Miss Dickinson has just written a very poor novel, and occasionally she delivers very bad political speeches; but she deserves applause when she attempts to assist those for whom life is a hard and sorrowful struggle. Mr. Peter Cooper has given his hall rent free, so that the whole of the proceeds will go to the workingwomen's cause.

Brentano has received the usual supply of English literary weeklies, including the magnificent *Pall-Mall Budget, Punch, Judy, Fun*, &c. Brentano's stock is large, but the run on him is always sharp and heavy, and those who want to secure their papers would better lose no time in going for them.

The following are the arrivals in the City yesterday—Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts; Gen. E. M. Lee, of Connecticut; Judge Colt, of Hartford, and Brevet Major-Gen. D. B. Sackett, of the U. S. Army, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gov. Jenkins, of Georgia; Judge Loring, of Massachusetts, and Hon. Edward A. Prentice, of Montreal, are at the New-York Hotel. Gov. Wm. Bross, of Illinois, and Hon. George Innis, of Poughkeepsie, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Mark Twain is at the Everett House.

Probable Murder at Weehawken—An Officer Brutally Beaten and His Prisoner Rescued.

On Friday afternoon Robert Craig, of West Forty-seventh-street, New-York, appeared before Justice White, of Hoboken, and made affidavit that on Sunday last he, together with Edward Ryan and several others, were coming down Weehawken Hill, near the ferry, and were talking and laughing with each other; that they were passing one Philip McMahon at the time, when he spoke some rough words, and Ryan spoke back to him; they then had some words together, when McMahon picked up a stone and struck Ryan on the side of the head, knocking him down insensible, and then made a second attempt to strike him.

Mrs. Mary Ryan made affidavit that on the 25th day of October Edward Ryan, her son, aged 19 years, was brought home to her residence at No. 546 Forty-third-street, New-York, insensible from severe injuries received by being struck with a stone on the side of his head, and that he is dangerously injured, and that the attending physician does not expect him to recover; that she has been informed that one Philip McMahon caused said injuries.

Upon the above affidavits Justice White issued a warrant and placed it in the hands of Constable Laurell. The officer proceeded to Weehawken in the evening and arrested McMahon, at his house near the ferry, where he is employed as a deck hand. After leaving the house, McMahon, in a friendly way, asked Officer Laurell to take a drink, and the officer, not suspecting any treachery, accepted the invitation. They entered Dennis McGrath's drinking place, when Constable Donohue asked (as is alleged) the prisoner, "What is up?" and upon being informed, he told the prisoner to run. At the same time Donohue and McGrath attacked the officer, knocked him down, and beat him in a most brutal manner, lacerating his face and tearing his clothes, no citizen interfering to prevent the outrage when called upon. In the meantime McMahon escaped, and is still at large. Warrants were issued for the above-named parties.

The boy Craig swore before Justice White that when McMahon attempted to strike Ryan the second time he said, "You son of a ——, I'll kill you yet."

Threats from Alabama—The New Rebellion.

From the Mobile Tribune, Oct. 25.

It may be considered premature to take any measures based on the possible defeat of the army of relief, before the grand pitched battle shall have been lost and won. But it is the part of wisdom for men in our position to take time by the forelock. If the worse does come, let it unite us all the closer, and nerve our hearts all the firmer, never to surrender to Radicalism; never to regard as human beings the plunderers in our midst; never to cease our warfare against the system of oppression that has been organized for our material ruin and social degradation. United under one sentiment and swayed by one will, let us keep up the fight with the ballot-box, *or by any other means that will win*. The robbing and murdering Jacobins who have drifted down upon us, have been clamoring that their lives were in danger. The signs of the times are that there is a crisis coming when our people will no longer care whether such cry be false or not.

THE REGISTRY.

Close of the Books in New-York and Brooklyn—The Grand Total in This City 170,000 Nearly—In Brooklyn 69,300.

The following is the result of the registry as completed yesterday:

Wards.	Oct. 13 and 14.	Oct. 30.	Oct. 31.	Total.
I	2,519	757	313	3,589
II	263	166	67	496
III	647	350	155	1,152
IV	2,823	1,591	514	4,928
V	2,348	951	384	3,683
VI	3,275	1,716	660	5,651
VII	6,046	2,182	817	9,045
VIII	3,468	2,943	1,127	7,538
IX	6,349	2,867	1,066	10,282
X	2,865	2,887	581	6,333
XI	5,829	4,348	1,042	11,219
XII	4,186	2,195	812	7,193
XIII	2,904	2,584	712	6,200
XIV	3,370	1,701	704	5,775
XV	3,052	1,671	804	5,527
XVI	4,765	3,097	898	8,760
XVII	8,052	6,102	1,621	15,775
XVIII	4,885	4,724	1,218	10,827
XIX	5,275	3,663	1,148	10,086
XX	7,296	4,200	1,292	12,788
XXI	6,332	3,552	1,280	11,164
XXII	6,119	3,594	1,196	10,909
Total	92,669	57,792	18,411	168,872

In Brooklyn.

The following is a complete result of the registration of voters in the City of Brooklyn:

Wards.	Oct. 13 and 14.	Oct. 30.	Oct. 31.	Total.
I	1,002	395	112	1,509
II	1,396	550	157	2,103
III	1,281	569	250	2,100
IV	1,567	789	252	2,608
V	2,803	743	315	3,861
VI	3,483	1,316	400	5,199
VII	2,428	1,007	316	3,751
VIII	1,157	282	139	1,578
IX	1,616	554	179	2,349
X	4,081	1,444	471	5,996
XI	2,399	1,331	362	4,092
XII	2,439	951	230	3,620
XIII	2,502	944	305	3,751
XIV	2,195	1,097	321	3,613
XV	1,847	794	284	2,925
XVI	2,963	900	343	4,206
XVII	2,215	477	175	2,867
XVIII	993	330	160	1,483
XIX	1,579	474	217	2,270
XX	2,340	1,132	372	3,844
XXI	2,219	996	368	3,583
XXII	1,263	488	188	1,939
Total	45,828	17,563	5,916	69,307

There will be about ten hours and twenty minutes voting time on Tuesday, which amounts to 73,160 minutes in the 118 election districts. Thus, if the voting continues uninterruptedly, it will take a minute and a half to receive each vote. This note may be of sufficient weight to inform Brooklyn voters of the importance of being early at the polls and remaining until their vote is polled.

"I have used a Bartlett sewing-machine for two years, and would not exchange it for any other machine."—[Mrs. Kenneth Raynor, Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 17, 1868.]—*Tribune.*

Herring's Patent Safe Again the Champion.

THE GREAT OIL FIRE AT HUNTER'S POINT.

New-York, Oct. 27, 1868.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, No. 251 Broadway:

Gents: We had one of your Herring's Patent Champion Safes in the second story of our building, at the great oil fire on Sunday night last. From fifteen to eighteen thousand barrels of oil were burned in this vast conflagration, and the safe was exposed to a white heat, as its outside shows. We opened it this morning, and the result gives great satisfaction. Not an article in the safe was touched by fire. Our books only are affected by the covers being a little drawn by the steam of the fire-proof filling, while the paper in the books, all our accounts and loose papers in the safe, are as good as new. Respectfully,

ROCKEFELLER, ANDREWS & FLAGLER.

The public are invited to examine the above safe, now at our store, No. 251 Broadway.

ANOTHER IN THE SAME FIRE!!

New-York, Oct. 27, 1868.

Messrs. Herring, Farrel & Sherman, No. 251 Broadway:

Gentlemen: We have got our safe out, one of your Herring's Patent Champions, which passed through the great oil conflagration on Sunday night, 25th inst. The safe was subjected to a severe trial, but we find everything all right. Our books, papers and money, and the interior of the safe are all perfect and good for further use.

Truly, yours,

WARREN BROS.' OIL COMPANY.

Per B. S. Beckwith.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE, Patented May 18, 1852; renewed May, 1866; patented Feb. 7, 1865, and April 21, 1868, with all our improvements, are the most reliable protection from fire now manufactured. HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN,

No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.

FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.

HERRING & CO., Chicago,

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

—*Advertisement.*

Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Dry Verzenay.

Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Cabinet.

Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.—*Advertisement.*

Dyspepsia Tablets

Cure indigestion, heartburn, sour stomach, and all weaknesses of the digestive organs. Sold by the druggists. Price fifty cents per box. S. G. WELLING.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond-st., N. Y.

Tourists will find the American House, BOSTON, the best point from which to visit neighboring places of interest. Café, billiards, passenger elevator, suites of rooms, baths, &c.

Address Pollak & Son, Manufacturers of genuine meerschaum goods; wholesale and retail. Stores, No. 485 Broadway and No. 27 John-st., middle of the block. Also, repairing done. Wax boiling, $1.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

Theriott—Daly.—On Thursday, Oct. 29, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Isador Daubresse, S. J., Charles J. Theriott, of New-York, to Louisa, only daughter of K. B. Daly, Esq., Highbridgeville, Westchester County, N. Y.

DIED.

Anderson.—On Saturday morning, Oct. 31, at 3½ o'clock, Josephine V. A., daughter of Hiram and Mary Ann Anderson.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the house of her parents, No. 38 West 21st-st., on Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Gunther.—On Friday afternoon, Oct. 30, Christian G. Gunther, senior partner of the firm of C. G. Gunther & Sons, in the 73d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family and those of his sons, C. Godfrey, John C., Wm. Henry and F. Frederick Gunther, and of his son-in-law, G. H. Witthaus, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, corner of 14th-st. and 2d-av., on Tuesday, Nov. 3, at 1 P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

Harriman.—On Saturday, Oct. 31, John Neilson, son of J. N. and Elizabeth G. Harriman, aged 8 months and 18 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, Nov. 2, at 12 o'clock, from his father's Residence, Bay Shore, Greenville, N. J. Carriages in waiting at Jersey City Ferry, on Jersey City side, at 11 o'clock.

McVickar.—At his residence at Bloomingdale, on Thursday, Oct. 29, in the 82d year of his age, Rev. John McVickar, D. D., late Professor in Columbia College.

The funeral service will be held in Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., on Monday, Nov. 2, at 9¼ A. M. The remains will then be taken to Hyde Park for interment by the 11:30 train Hudson River Railroad. Friends can return to the City by the 3¾ express train from Albany, which will stop by arrangement at Hyde Park.

Smith.—At San Francisco, on Monday, Oct. 5, after an illness of four weeks, James Clark Smith, in the 72d year of his age.

The deceased, formerly of New-York, was brother of Robert L. and the beloved father of J. Mildeberger Smith, of this City.

☞ St. Louis and New-Brunswick, N. J., papers please copy.

Sommers.—On Saturday, Oct. 31, at No. 17 St. Mark's-place, Eliza B., wife of Rev. Charles G. Sommers, D. D., in the 70th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Vreeland.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 30, Cora Augusta, youngest daughter of the late William and Eliza J. Vreeland, in the 14th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 37 West Washington-square, third house from 4th-st., without further invitation.

Valentine.—On Friday, Oct. 30, of old age, Hannah West, widow of Joseph Valentine, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 264 West 26th-st., on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

☞ The members of Empire Lodge No. 64, I. O. O. F., are requested to meet at their Lodge-room, corner of Grand and Centre sts., on Monday, Nov. 2, at 11½ A. M., for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Bro. J. B. Ferdon.

WM. PLUMMER, Secretary.

☞ The members of the Hebrew Mutual Benefit Society are hereby invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. L. Berhard, which will take place this (Sunday) morning at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 198 Grand-st. By order.

B. BILDERSEE, Secretary.

Charter Oak Lodge No. 249, F. and A. M.—The members of this Lodge are hereby notified to attend a special communication, in Gothic Room, Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand and Centre sts., on Monday, Nov. 2, at 12 o'clock M. precisely, for the purpose of attending the funeral of our late Wor. Brother, John Pierce. By order of

JAS. Y. WATKINS, Jr., M.

William B. Smeeton, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CARD.
TO THE PUBLIC.

For more than a year past, a man giving his name as "Davis" has been going about the City ordering goods, &c., of merchants, traders and mechanics, in my name. So many have been put to loss and inconvenience through this man, I feel compelled again to warn all persons against him. He is entirely unknown to me, and makes use of my name only to commit fraud upon others.

MARSHALL O. ROBERTS.

BARTLETT'S REVERSIBLE SEWING MACHINES are now universally acknowledged to be the LOWEST-PRICED RELIABLE machines; they can be used by hand or foot. The style sold at $25 will do all the family sewing. Depot, No. 569 Broadway, New-York.

"We have examined the Bartlett Sewing Machines. The motions are obtained by the simplest mechanism, found to be durable and noiseless. The stitch is far superior to that of the "cheap" machines."—*Scientific American.*

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 11 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B at 11:45; C, O and D, 11.35; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M. Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO,

HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

BOOSEY'S CHEAP MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS—Complete Operas, Oratorios and large collections of vocal and piano-forte music in books, 50 cents each. The cheapest and most extensive catalogue of modern music in the world. Catalogues free; also Boosey's numbers catalogue of their newest publications, in full sheet or music size form. BOOSEY, No. 644 Broadway.

PRANG'S AMERICAN CHROMOS FOR sale at all respectable Art Stores. Catalogues mailed free by L. PRANG & CO., Boston.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICANS, REMEMBER,

ISAAC J. OLIVER

IS YOUR CANDIDATE

FOR SUPERVISOR.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
For Assembly,
JAMES M. THOMSON, Jr.

WHAT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY THOUGHT OF JOHN T. HOFFMAN IN 1863.

Union Headquarters,
No. 630 Broadway, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1863.

Sir: The undersigned have been appointed a Committee by the Union Judiciary Convention, to inform you that on the 1st inst. you were unanimously nominated by that Convention as its candidate for Recorder of the City of New-York. The Committee were instructed further to declare that the nomination was made for the reasons that your judicial judgments have been impartial and uninfluenced by partisan considerations—that the manner in which you have performed your official duty demands your reelection—and that you have been neither doubting nor cold in the support of the national cause.

We have the honor to be your obedient servants,

JOHN SEDGWICK, Ch'n, IRA O. MILLER,
WALDO HUTCHINS, GUY R. PELTON,
JOHN H. WHITE, FRED'K. OLMSTEAD.

To Hon. John T. Hoffman.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Gen. Sigel having peremptorily declined, for reasons satisfactory to the Committee, the undersigned Chairmen of the County Conventions, after consultation with prominent Union men, nominate HORACE GREELEY for the office of Register of the County of New-York.

GEORGE W. BLUNT,
Chairman of the 22d-st. Convention.
RUFUS F. ANDREWS,
Chairman of Conference Com. of 23d-st. Convention.

BROOKLYN CITY TICKET.

For Comptroller,
EVAN M. JOHNSON.
For Collector of Taxes and Assessments,
ISAAC BADEAU.
For City Treasurer,
CORTLAND A. SPRAGUE.
For Auditor,
JAMES O'BRIEN.

CANDIDATE FOR SUPERVISOR,
JOHN W. CHANLER.

UNITED UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Congress,
Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards,
GEORGE STARR.
WM. ORTON, Chairman.
A. H. Keech, A. M. Eagleson, } Secretaries.
HUGH GARDNER, Chairman.
Geo. E. Hill, Geo. H. Mackey, } Secretaries.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,
SIXTEENTH WARD.
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY:
ALEXANDER McLEOD.
JOHN. H. PULLIS, President.
Geo. W. Tyler, Thomas Drummond, } Secretaries.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR ASSEMBLY, FIFTH DISTRICT,
WILLIAM C. HANNA.
SAMUEL NASH, ELLERY DENNISON, } Chairmen.
Edward Hallock, W. J. Jerolemon, } Secretaries.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION,
EIGHTH DISTRICT,
Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards.
For Congress:
WILLIAM LAIMBEER.
E. C. COWDIN, Chairman of Convention.
J. W. Anderson, Secretary.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Electors of the Fifth Assembly District will please take notice that WILLIAM C. HANNA will remain a candidate for Member of Assembly until the close of the polls. All the reports to the contrary are false, and only intended to deceive and mislead. If my friends will support me with the same good faith with which I am running, I can be elected.

WILLIAM C. HANNA.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
UNITED REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
for Assembly,
Seventh Assembly District,
JAMES A. RICHMOND.
J. F. J. GUNNING, Secretary.
Geo. E. Hill, Chairman.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
For Member of Assembly,
CORNELIUS VAN COTT.
GEORGE W. CLARK, Chairman.
F. H. Conkling, Secretary.

UNITED REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
For Assembly,
J. SOLIS RITTERBAND.
James Jackson, W. W. Whitney, Secretaries.
GEORGE WILKINSON, NELSON D. THAYER, Chairmen.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC UNION
AND PEOPLE'S NOMINATION.
FOR SUPERVISOR:
JOHN WINTHROP CHANLER.

NICHOLS H. BABCOCK,
Regular Union Republican Nominee
FOR ASSEMBLYMAN,
20th District, 40th-st. to 70th-st., 6th-av. to East River.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR ASSEMBLY, NINETEENTH DISTRICT,
RICHARD H. GREENE.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR
CITY JUDGE,
HENRY D. LAPAUGH.

CANDIDATE FOR SUPERVISOR,
JOHN W. CHANLER.

REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.—For member of Assembly, Eleventh District, JOHN V. GRIDLEY.
MARSHALL O. ROBERTS,
Chairman Nominating Committee.
C. C. Pinckney, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—I am a candidate for Member of Assembly, in opposition to the "handful of treacherous politicians in the City of New-York, whose god is gold, and whose organ is the *World*," and will be in until sundown on election day, D. V.
JOHN W. BENNETT.

REGULAR UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.—For Member of Assembly, Fifteenth Assembly District,
JAMES H. ANDERSON.
J. L. COUENHOVEN, Chairman.
J. H. Quackenbush, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
Union Republican Nomination.
For Assembly,
SPENCER KIRBY.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Assembly:
ROBERT C. BROWN.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION Republican nomination. For Assembly,
DANIEL S. RIDDLE.

CANDIDATE FOR SUPERVISOR,
JOHN W. CHANLER.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR—HAWKS MEMORIAL—East 25th-st., near Madison-av.—Services in this chapel on SUNDAY, Nov. 1, at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M. Rev. Benjamin A. Rogers, of Texas, will officiate in the morning; Rev. James T. Pickett, of Mississippi, in the afternoon; Right Rev. John W. Beckwith, D. D., of Georgia, in the evening.

CITY MISSIONS—PREACHING AND OTHER religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Mission, will be held in the following wards every SABBATH, viz.:

1. No. 7 Greenwich-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
5. No. 74 West Broadway, 8 P. M.
6. No. 122 Leonard st., 7½ P. M.
8. No. 185 Spring-st., 7½ P. M.
11. No. 44 Avenue C, (German,) 7½ P. M.
13. No. 70 Columbia-st., 3½ and 7½ P. M.
14. No. 116 Elizabeth-st., 7½ P. M.
17. Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
18. No. 340 East 22d-st., near 1st-av., 7½ P. M.

GEORGE J. MINGINS, Supt. of Missions.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—A general prayer and experience meeting will be held in this Church on SUNDAY, Nov. 1, throughout the entire day—morning 10½ o'clock, afternoon 3 o'clock, and evening 7 o'clock. The official men and members of all our sister churches are cordially invited to be present and take part with us in the services. Seats free. WM. H. EVANS, Pastor.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. Inskip, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—"*Death is swallowed up in victory*," and Rev. Wm. H. Ferris, D. D., at 7 o'clock P. M., followed by the usual prayer-meeting. Strangers and others are invited to attend. Seats free.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st., Presbyterian congregation.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the morning by Rev. Geo. J. Mingins, of the New-York City Missions, and in the evening by the Pastor, Rev. Geo. S. Chambers. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

LAY PREACHING, AT BROOKES' ASSEMBLY Rooms, No. 331 Broome-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock; speakers next Sunday, Messrs. A. J. Chadsey and B. G. Hemss; singing conducted by Mr. F. H. Nash. Also, at Bethesda Chapel, No. 501 3d-av., same hour; speakers, Messrs. G. H. Hansell and Peter Bolen.

RIGHT REV. W. I. KIP, D. D., BISHOP of California, will preach in the Church of St. John Baptist, Lexington-av., corner of 35th-st., (Rev. Dr. Duffie's,) on SUNDAY MORNING, Nov. 1, Festival of All Saints. Service at 10½ o'clock. Afternoon service at 3½. Strangers are invited, and will be shown to seats by the Sexton.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching on SUNDAY in the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy; also at the Mission corner of Water and Dover sts., at 3 o'clock, and at the Mission No. 27 Greenwich-st., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

MEN AND BOOKS FOR SPAIN.—THE friends of the American Bible Society, American Tract Society, and American and Foreign Christian Union, will hold a union meeting in regard to the evangelization of Spain, in the Church of the Pilgrims, (Dr. Storrs',) corner of Henry and Remsen sts., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) at 7½ P. M. Rev. Drs Ganse and Schenck, and others, will deliver addresses.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. Fitch Reed, D. D., former Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. At 7½ P. M., President Roberts, of the Republic of Liberia, will deliver a familiar address on the social and religious condition of the people of Liberia, and of the neighboring tribes. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

AT MESSIAH'S CHURCH AND CHRISTIAN MISSION, No. 7 7th-av.—Rev. S. Kristeller, a converted Jew, preaches SABBATH, 2 o'clock, in German, and at 7½ in English. Subject—*The First Messiah's Promise.* Also, the regular afternoon service and communion at 3½ o'clock. Jews and Gentiles cordially invited to hear. Seats free.

AT THE NEW-ENGLAND (CONGREGATIONAL) CHURCH, West 41st-st., near Sixth-av., the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered in connection with the morning service at 10½ o'clock; service in the EVENING at 7½; Sabbath School in the Chapel at 2½ P. M.

FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE OLD Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent. Sunday School from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M. Children's exercises and singing, 3 to 4 o'clock. Short addresses by visitors. You are invited.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, Rector; Rev. F. Holmes, Assistant.—Services TO-MORROW at 7½ and 10½ A. M.; 3 P. M. for deaf mutes, and 7½ P. M. At the latter Right Rev. Bishop Armitage will preach in favor of the *Free Church System.*

THE SEVENTH JUBILEE OF THE Reformation will be celebrated on SUNDAY, Nov. 1, at the Evangelical Lutheran Church of the Holy Trinity, on 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and at 3 P. M. by the Sunday School.

MRS. NELLIE J. T. BRIGHAM WILL speak before the Society of Spiritualists at the Everett Rooms, Broadway and 34th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Children's Lyceum at 2½ P. M. Conference at 3 in the side room. Sociable, Friday evening at 8.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Rev. Alexander R. Thompson, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, Nov. 1, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 2½ o'clock P. M.

THE MORNING STAR SUNDAY SCHOOL, held in Pike's Opera House, corner 23d-st. and 8th-av., will be addressed, SUNDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., by Rev. Geo. J. Mingins. E. W. Page and other prominent speakers. Doors open at 1½ P. M. Public invited.

LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner of Laight and Varick sts.—Rev. Matthew Hale Smith will preach in this Church SUNDAY, Nov. 1, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. Dowling in the evening at 7½. All are invited.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN MISSION, REpublican Wigwam, 46th-st., east of 8th-av., preaching on SABBATH AFTERNOON, Nov. 1, at 4 o'clock, by Rev. George Mingins, Superintendent City Missions. Sabbath School at 2½.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—By Divine permission, services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. A. Scott, D.D. Evening—*The Book of Jonah Read in the Presence of Modern Thought.*

FREE CHURCH—GRACE CHAPEL, 14TH-st., opposite Academy of Music, Rev. Walter Delafield, Minister in charge. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., with sixth in course of *Sermons to the Young*, and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st.—Rev. E. O. Flagg, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY; morning and afternoon; service, 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. Sunday School, 2½ P. M.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, corner Downing-st., Rev. Day K. Lee, Pastor. Services TO-MORROW, 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M. Morning subject: *The Victory of Christ.* Evening: *How Shall the Church Convert the World?*

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION.—Divine service will be held TO-MORROW in Somerville Hall, corner of 5th-av. and 14th-st. Morning service at 10½ o'clock; evening at 7½. Rev. U. Scott, Rector.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original Mission at the Points.—Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent. Sunday School from 2 to 3 P. M. Children's exercises from 3 to 4.

SEVENTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Broome and Ridge sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. M. Dawson, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*The Relation of Baptized Children to the Church.*

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, Lexington-av., corner of 35th-st.—Services SUNDAY, Nov. 1, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. The music will be selections from "Mora," "Lloyd," "Mosenthal," "Berg," "Millard" and "Gunter." Strangers invited.

NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER Christopher and Bedford sts.—Rev. O. A. Buckbee, recently from California, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Communion service at 3½ P. M.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, southwest corner of Broadway and 37th-st.—Rev. Eastburn Benjamin will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Bible Class for the blind at 9½ A. M.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR, (EPIScopal,) corner of Lexington-av. and 3 th-st., Rev. James E. Homans, Rector.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 o'clock.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 52d-st. and 3d-av., Rev. J. Stamford Holme, D. D., Pastor.—Bible Class at 9 and preaching at 10½ A. M. Sunday School at 2½ and preaching at 7½ P. M.

LEXINGTON-AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 46th-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Sanderson, every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. A welcome and a seat for all.

REV. HENRY SANSON, D. D., OF VICKSburg, Miss., will preach in St. Peter's Church, West 20th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 1. Services begin at 7½.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be Divine service and sermon in this church on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock.

REV. J. C. DUTCHER WILL PREACH at the Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY, Nov. 1, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE M. E. CHURCH, 4th-st., near 6th-av.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. Dr. Foster. Subject for morning sermon—*Geological View of Creation.*

SAMUEL SHEFFIELD SNOW, S. M. C., will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Mission of Elias.* Mal. iv., 5, 6.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in his church on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*About My Father's Business.*

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF OUR LORD, southwest corner 8th-av. and 37th-st.—Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject of evening discourse—*Protestantism Not a Failure.*

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. REFORMED Church, west of 8th-av.—Divine service in the MORNING at 10½, and in the EVENING at 7½. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Isaac Riley.

REV. WM. CORBIT, PASTOR SEVENTEENTH-ST. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer meeting at 3½ P. M.

SPIRITUALISM FOR INVESTIGATORS.—One of the Fox Sisters rapping test medium, holds seances TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at No. 351 6th-av., corner 33d-st.

AT THE CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, (Sixth Universalist,) 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. J. M. Pullman, Pastor; services SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING; strangers invited.

DR. McMICHAEL, OF TORONTO, WILL preach in the Catholic Apostolic Church, in 16th-st., between 8th and 7th avs., THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, 54th-st., near 3d-av.—Nov. 1, Rev. Dr. Higbee will preach at 10½ A. M.; Rev. John J. Roberts at 7½ P. M.

MERCER-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. Booth, Pastor, is expected to preach on SUNDAY, Nov. 1, at 10½ and 3½ o'clock.

A CHAPEL TO LET, ON SUNDAY EVENINGS, furnished with organ, reading-desk and seats for 1,200 persons. Apply at Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—S. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker. No. [illegible]

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Oct. 31, 1868.

$3,000	U.S. 6s, '81, C.	115¾	100	Cum. Coal Pf	35
2,500	U.S. 6s, 5-20, R., '62	107	100	Brunswick Land	12½
70,000	5-20, C., '67	111	100	Mariposa Pf	23⅛
10,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20 C. '62	113¾	500	do	23⅛
10,000	do ..s3	113⅝	100	P. M. St. Co. ..b30	127⅛
10,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20 R., '64	106¾	100	do	126⅞
8,000	5-20 C., '65	112	300	do	126⅞
2,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20 R., '67	111	100	do ..c	126⅞
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x-c	71¼	400	Adams Ex.	50½
5,000	do ..2d call	71½	150	Wells-Fargo Ex.	29⅜
60,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	71¼	100	do	28¾
20,000	do	71¼	200	Mer. U. Ex.	21½
2,000	Va. St. 6s, ex-c.	56¼	2100	N. Y. Cen.	126⅞
2,000	do	56¼	250	do	126⅞
3,000	do ..2d call	56½	200	do ..b10	127
2,000	Va. St. 6s, new., 2d call	60	100	do ..b15	127¼
10,000	N. Car. 6s. new, b30	68	1000	do ..b30	127½
25,000	do	67½	1200	Erie	41½
5,000	do	67⅝	200	Hudson	137½
10,000	do ..b30	68⅛	1000	Clev. & Pitts.	88⅞
8,000	do ..2d call	67½	25	C. C. Cin. & Ind.	77
10,000	N. Car. State 6s.	67¾	600	Reading	99¼
1,000	Missouri St. 6s.	90	900	do	99⅛
1,000	Missouri 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is	92	50	Mich. Cen.	119
1,000	Brook. 6s. W. L.	96	500	Mich. So. & N. I.	86⅝
10,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 Conv't	125¾	10	do	87
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st	91	7	Panama	330
5,000	Clev. & P. 4th	77	400	Chi. & N. W.	92
8,000	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	101	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	93
2,000	D. & S. C. 1st M.	91	200	do	92⅞
10,000	Mar. Trust. 10s, Ctfs ..b30	65	200	do ..b10	93¼
2,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	75½	814	Clev. & Tol.	103
300	Q. M. Co.	24	500	do ..b60	104¼
100	do ..b60	24½	100	Chi. & R. I.	106½
15	Corn Ex. Bank	135	100	Tol., W. & W.	63½
50	Fourth Nat. Bank	106	100	do	64
100	Bank of Commerce	125	100	do ..2d call	64
100	West. U. T ..b30	37	100	T., W. & W. Pf.	74
100	do	36¾	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	114
100	do ..2d call	36½	300	do ..c	114¼
			85	do	114½
			100	Ohio & Miss.	31¼
			200	M. & S. P. bet. call	102½
			100	Mil. & St. P. Pf. b10	103
			100	do	102½
			100	H. & St. J. Pf. ..s30	89
			100	do ..s3	89
			50	N. J. Cen.	121

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

$30,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	114	22,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	111
1,000	U. S. 6s '81, C.	115½	10,000	do	110⅞
2,000	5-20, C., '62	113⅝	45,000	5-20, C., '67	111⅛
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '65	112¾	40,000	do ..c	111⅛
15,000	do	112½	500	5-20 C., '68, small	111⅛
			10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	106⅜

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$5,000	Tenn. St. 6s.	71	1200	Erie	41¼
200	Quick. Min. Co. b60	25	100	Hudson River	137⅜
100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	29	800	P., Ft. W. & C.	113⅝
100	Canton Co.	49¼	200	do ..c	113⅛
100	Mar. Pf.	23	300	do ..b3	113⅝
200	do	23½	200	do ..c	113⅝
1100	do	23½	600	Clev. & Tol.	103
200	Pacific Mail	127½	600	Ohio & Miss.	31⅝
100	do	127⅛	200	do ..c	31⅛
100	do	127	500	do	31½
200	do ..c	126⅞	800	Mich. So. & N. I.	86¾
100	do	126¾	300	do ..b3	86⅝
100	West. U. T.	36⅝	400	do	86⅝
600	N. Y. Cen.	127⅛	1500	Clev. & Pitts.	88⅞
800	do	127¼	800	do	88⅞
300	do	127½	300	do ..s3	88⅞
1100	do	127½	800	Chic. R. I. & P.	106⅛
400	do ..c	127⅜	300	do ..s3	106⅛
400	do ..b3	127⅛	200	do ..c	106⅛
500	do ..s3	127⅛	200	do ..b3	106⅜
200	do	127	800	Chi. & N. W.	91⅞
2300	Reading	99⅛	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	92¼
100	do ..b5	99⅛	600	do	92⅜
400	do ..c	99⅛	200	do ..b3	92⅜
800	do ..b3	99⅛			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	Tenn. St. 6s new	71⅝	50	B. & B. Assoc.	106
10,000	do	71⅝	100	P., Ft. W. & C. ..b3	113⅞
13,000	do	72	100	do	113⅝
100	Adams Ex.	50	100	do	113⅝
200	Mar. Pf.	22⅞	800	do	113⅝
300	West. U. T.	36⅞	800	Ohio & Miss.	31
100	Merch. Un. Ex.	21⅝	200	do	31⅛
800	N. Y. Cen.	126⅞	200	do ..c	31
300	do ..c	126⅞	200	do ..c	30⅞
200	do ..c	126⅞	800	Cleve. & Pitts.	88⅛
300	do ..b3	126⅞	500	do ..b10	88⅛
600	Erie ..c	41⅛	800	do	88⅛
300	do ..b3	41⅛	500	Chi., R. I. & P.	106⅜
600	do	41⅛	1200	do	106
600	Reading	99⅛	300	Chi. & N. W.	91⅛
200	do ..b5	99⅛	500	do	91⅛
500	T., W. & W.	64	300	do ..b3	91⅝
100	do	63⅞	200	Chi. & N.W. Pf.	92⅛
100	do ..b5	64	500	do	92⅛
600	Mich. So. & N. I.	86⅝	300	do ..b10	92⅛
600	Cleve. & Tol.	103⅛	200	do ..c	92⅛
200	do	103			

SATURDAY, Oct. 31—P. M.

The sales of Gold were at 134@133⅞@133⅝ ℘ cent. The Treasury award of $300,000 was made at 133⅝ ℘ cent. The market left off weak at 133⅝@133¾ ℘ cent. The Cash Gold was over-abundant because of the payments made from the Treasury Office in anticipation of its Gold Interest checks due on Monday. These payments amounted to $6,463,000. The Customs receipts of the day were $249,954, making for whole week $2,084,097, and for the month of October $10,553,000. The Gold Interest prepaid to-day will not be charged off until after the October Statement of the Department is made up. The Export of Gold and Silver bars and foreign Coin for the week amounts to $1,072,407.

The Money Market opened with apparent ease in the morning, and both borrower and lender reported an improved feeling up to 2:30 o'clock, when the demand suddenly became not only active but quite pressing, and from 7 ℘ cent. the rate to the Brokers advanced to the equivalent of 10 ℘ cent., or 7 ℘ cent in gold. The cause of this abrupt change was attributed to the calling in of a considerable sum of demand loans by the Broadway Bank, the depository of the City Treasury, preliminary to paying off $1,500,000 Revenue Bonds, and a large amount of Quarterly Interest, on Monday next by the City Chamberlain. It was also said that some large sums of Gold, heretofore borrowed in anticipation of the 1st of November Interest, were returned to the lenders, causing a momentary disturbance to the Currency balances of the Street.

This condition of the market was not improved by the Bank Statement, which, though no more unfavorable than was looked for after the "locking up" process of the week, was construed as likely to keep Money tight through the early part of next week. The Currency deposits are down about five millions, (in Greenbacks,) and the Specie Deposits up one million, the aggregate difference being $4,104,300 against the previous Statement. There is a decrease of $1,213,000.

The Public Funds were quite buoyant through the forenoon, with sales of the old 5-20s of 1862 as high as 113⅝, and of the new of 1867 at 111⅛ ℘ cent. After the adverse turn in Money late in the day there was a reaction in prices of ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. The Railway market also opened with much firmness, and a further rise was made on the New-York and Western Roads, with heavy sales of New-York Central at 127⅛@127½ ℘ cent. The market weakened at the 10:30 A. M. Board, and after the Bank Statement and reports of the sudden demand for Money were made public there was a general decline in prices, Central, Erie, Reading, Rock Island, &c., all selling down 1@1½@2 ℘ cent. from the best transactions of the morning. The Border State Bonds were firm in prices and active in demand.

After the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night. The Railways feverish. The Public Funds steady. Gold weak. Exchange firm:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	106	106⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	113⅛	113⅛
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅞	110⅞
American Gold Coin	134⅛	133⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	70⅞	71
Virginia Bonds, old	56¼	56
Missouri Bonds	90	90
North Carolina Bonds, old	67⅝	67⅛
New-York Central	126⅞	125⅛
Erie Railway	41⅛	40⅛
Reading Railway	99⅛	98¼
Chicago and Rock Island	106⅛	105⅛
Northwest Common	91⅛	90⅛
Northwest Preferred	92⅛	91
Michigan Southern	87⅛	85⅛
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	113⅛	112⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	88⅛	87⅞
Pacific Mail Company	127	125⅛
St. Paul Preferred	100⅛	100
St. Paul Common	100⅛	100
Toledo and Wabash	63¼	63

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ℘ cent. reg., 1881	113¾	5-20 reg. '67 n. is.	110⅝
6 ℘ c. 500 & 1,000, 1881	115	5-20 coup., 1867	110⅞
5-20 reg., 1862	107	5-20 coup., 1868	111⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	113⅛	6 ℘ cent. coup., 1871	120
5-20 reg., 1864	106¾	End. coupon, 1871	120
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	111⅛	10-40 reg.	104⅞
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	112	10-40 500 & 1,000	106⅛
5-20 coup. '65 n. is.	110⅞	6s Currency	99

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y Loan	109	Illinois C. bonds 1860	101
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan	109	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1873	100
N. Y. 7 ℘ c. Canal, 1870	100½	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex c.	71⅛
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1872	101	Tennessee 6 ℘ c. n. bds	71⅝
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1873	101	Virginia 6s., ex c.	56
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1874	101½	Virginia 6s., new bonds	59
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1875	101½	North Carolina 6s.	67⅝
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1877	101½	N. C. 6s. new bonds	67⅞
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1878	101½	Missouri 6s.	89
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1874	100	Connecticut 6s.	100
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1875	102	Rhode Island 6s.	101½
Kentucky 6s.	100		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	138	East River	105
Manhattan	141	Nassau	107
Merchants'	126	Shoe and Leather	125
Mechanics'	130	Corn Exchange	134
America	145½	Continental	102
Phenix	108	Marine	150
North River	110	Atlantic	102
Merchants' Exch'ge	115	Importers' & Trad's	130
Seventh Ward	112	Park	152
State of New-York	120	Manuf's & Merch'ts	101
Commerce	124½	Central National	110
Ocean	110	Fourth National	105⅛
American Exchange	118	Ninth National	112
Chatham	145	Tenth National	100
Bank of N. America	112	Gold Exchange	135
Metropolitan	142		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. R. Est.	90	Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	85½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n.	88	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	80½
N. Y. Cen. 7s con., 1876	125	Quin. & Tol. 1st M., 1890	70
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	125¾	Gal. & Chic. Ex.	100
Erie 7s. 3d ind., 1883	90	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	98
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888	82½	Chi & R. I. 1st M.	101
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	91	Chi. & R. I. Pac. Is.	94¾
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	103	Morris & Essex 1st M.	100¼
Harlem 1st M.	102¾	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100⅞
Mich. C. 8 ℘ c. '69-'72	113½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	102
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	114	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	92
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M.	111½	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	77
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	93	Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st M.	102¼
M. S. & N. I. S f'd 7 p. c.	101½	Chi. & Alton S. F. inc.	92½
Ill. Cent. 7 ℘ ct. 1875	116	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	96
Cnt. & N. W. S. Fund.	97	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	90
Chic. & N. W. Int. Bds.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	102⅝
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv.	95	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10	87½
Con. 7 ℘ cent. ex. bds.	88	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	94½
Con. 7 ℘ cent. 1st M.	91	Mil. & St. P., I. & M. d. 1st	94
Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext'd.	91¼		

Report of Specie exported from the Port of New-York for the week ending Oct. 31, 1868:

Oct. 27. Steamship Allemannia, London—American Gold	$5,000
Oct. 27. Steamship Allemannia, Hamburg—Specie	2,500
Oct. 28. Steamship Russia, Liverpool—Gold Bars	188,700
Oct. 29. Steamship Rhein, Bremen—Foreign Silver	3,300
Oct. 29. Steamship Rhein, Southampton—Foreign Gold	2,700
Oct. 29. Steamship Rhein, Southampton—Max Dollars	15,564
Oct. 29. Steamship Rhein, Southampton—Gold Bars	213,000
Oct. 29. Steamship Rhein, Southampton—Silver Bars	79,851
Oct. 31. Steamship Arizona, Aspinwall—American Silver	1,500
Oct. 31. Steamship City of Boston, Liverpool—Gold Bars	116,500
Oct. 31. Steamship City of Boston, Liverpool—British Gold	7,500
Oct. 31. Steamship Pereire, Havre—Foreign Gold	289,200
Oct. 31. Steamship Pereire, Havre—Silver Bars	77,092
Oct. 31. Steamship Pereire, Havre—Gold Bars	70,000
Total	$1,072,407

The business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, at New-York, in October, was as follows:

Sept. 30, 1868, by balance		$94,499,990 11
Receipts during the month:		
On account of customs	$10,448,222 94	
On account of gold notes	5,218,560 00	
On account of internal revenue	244,736 33	
On account of 3 ℘ cent. certificates	5,610,000 00	
On account of Post Office Department	412,408 04	
On account of transfers	10,894,000 00	
On account of patent fees	5,578 20	
On account of miscellaneous	12,655,385 72	
On account of disbursing acc'ts	11,050,137 83	
On account of Assay Office	54,216 97	
On account of interest ac'ts	18,049 22	56,749,293 25
Total		$151,249,283 36
Payments:		
Treasury drafts	$44,263,163 55	
Post Office drafts	933,797 55	
Disbursing accounts	13,394,559 00	
Assay Office	298,679 45	
Interest accounts, viz.:		
In coin	241,449 41	
In currency	18,619 22	59,249,668 18
Balance		$91,999,615 18
Balance to credit Treasurer United States	$79,798,155 57	
Balance to credit disbursing accounts	10,239,952 52	
Balance to credit Assay Office	1,961,507 09	91,999,615 18
Receipts for customs in the month of October, 1868		$10,448,222 94
Receipts for customs in the month of October, 1867		9,082,986 27
Increase for October, 1868		$1,365,236 67

The following is the statement of the business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending Oct. 31, 1868:

Deposits of Gold		$1,015,000 00
Foreign Coins	$55,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	10,000 00	
United States Bullion	950,000 00	
Deposits of silver, including purchases		85,000 00
Foreign Coins	38,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	20,000 00	
United States Bullion (contained in gold)	12,000 00	
United States Bullion (Colorado)	4,000 00	
United States Bullion (Lake Superior)	3,000 00	
United States Bullion (Nevada)	8,000 00	
Total Deposits—Payable in Bars	$220,000 00	
Total Deposits—Payable in Coins	880,000 00	
Total		$1,100,000 00
Gold Bars Stamped		1,392,737 23
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		66,424 33

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $250,000; receipts for Gold Notes, $1,006,000; total receipts, $5,683,580 52; total payments, $5,725,055 36; balance, $91,999,615 18.

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the port of New-York from foreign ports for the week ending Oct. 30, 1868, was $2,537,852.

The Morris and Essex Railroad earnings for the third quarter of 1868, compared with same period 1867, were as follows:

	1868.	1867.
July	$167,891 45	$153,610 87
August	194,680 38	128,400 49
September	195,240 09	128,612 03
Total	$557,811 92	$410,623 39

Increase of 1868 over corresponding quarter of 1867, $147,188 53, or equal to about 36 ℘ cent.

The Philadelphia *North American* of this morning notices the coal trade of the week thus:

> "The market is very feverish and excited, the miners being indisposed to even name prices for deliveries of coal during the coming month. It was generally expected that an advance would take place at the Scranton sale on Wednesday, but the very great increase, especially in stove, was a matter of surprise. There is a statement that stove coal was bid up for speculative purposes, but it is doubtful whether this rumor deserves much credence, as it was known the day before the sale that certain parties were very anxious to buy for legitimate uses, and willing to pay high prices. It is perhaps true that speculators, knowing the wants of some, aided in bidding up the prices, but it is not probable that they were the sole cause of the very high rates realized. The state of the trade is very peculiar, buyers in their excitement having advanced the prices so very much, while by a calm action the wants of all would probably have been supplied at former quotations, they being of sufficient stimulant to have made the tonnage of production fully equal to the greatest carrying capacity of the different transportation companies."

The Albany *Argus* of this date, gives the following list of canal boats as having passed Fultonville during 24 hours ending 1:30 P. M., Oct. 30, 1868:

Wheat—E. L. Lewis, Oswego; Tom Hyer, Oswego; J. F. Scholkoff, Lockport; Prospect, Buffalo; G. P. Saunders, Oswego; Pluribustah, Buffalo; L. J. Wheelock, Buffalo; Wm. Van Horn, Buffalo; Geo. J. Wagner, Oswego; Thomas Briggs, Buffalo; E. Mather, Buffalo; H. Morse, Buffalo; Hiram Graves, Buffalo; L. Hamil, Oswego; Maggie, Buffalo; A. F. Wolcott, Tonawanda.

Barley—Robert J. Wylie, Montezuma; Geo. R. Williams, Oswego; Euphrates, Rome; Delos DeWolf, Oswego; Jacob R. Wartz, Oswego.

Corn—Ida Miller, Oswego; Fanny Goddard, Buffalo; Smith & Post, Oswego.

Oats—Luan, Buffalo; Rock, Buffalo; Frank Sheldon, Buffalo.

Peas, &c.—Emma Traver, Oswego.

Lumber—E. F. Downer, Rome; Cora Bowley, Oswego; Cora Dear, Oswego; David A. Beels, Buffalo; L. H. Church, Phœnix; Stephen A. Douglas, Salina; W. R. Hopkins, Rome; Ziska, Rome.

Flour, &c.—C. H. Daniels, Rochester; G. Hoyt, Rochester; Eddie J., Rome.

Salt—Ezra Dickinson, Salina; Jas. Maloney, Syracuse; C. F. Williston, Syracuse.

Coal—Kanawha, Buffalo.

Apples—Four Brothers, Montezuma.

The *Financial Chronicle* of this week, in noticing the secret marketing of Erie Stock, says:

> "The equanimity of Wall-street has been disturbed by the discovery that the Erie Railroad Company has made further issues of stock, secretly and without authorization from the stockholders. It is now somewhat over two years since this Company placed over $5,000,000 of its stock in the hands of one of its directors, as collateral for a loan, upon conditions which enabled him to put the stock in circulation; that issue has become permanent. Last Spring a further issue of $10,000,000 of convertible bonds was made, which were promptly exchanged for stock; and now we have an official admission that, within the last few weeks, $10,000,000 more of these bonds have been sold, of which $5,000,000 has been already converted into stock, while the remaining $5,000,000 is to be exchanged for shares at an early day. We have thus an increase of $20,000,000 in the stock of one company within one year, without a word of previous intimation to the stockholders.
>
> It is foreign to our purpose to inquire particularly into the purposes of these new issues; although it may serve to point the moral of our remarks to state incidentally that the New-York Stock Exchange, feeling that current rumors affected seriously the security of dealings in the stock, appointed a deputation to wait upon the President of the Company for explanations, the result of which may be thus stated. The President, after admitting the issue of $10,000,000 of new bonds, as before stated, intimated that the negotiation had been made for the purpose of providing funds to retire $4,000,000 of acceptances given to the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad Company, against $5,000,000 of bonds taken at 80 from that corporation, and further to provide means for the purchase of steel rails, to lay an additional rail, adapting the line for either broad or narrow gauge traffic. Of the $7,200,000 of money obtained on the sale of bonds in the Spring, $3,000,000, according to the same authority, was used upon construction purposes; while, as to the disposal of the remaining $4,200,000, nothing was elicited beyond the fact that a large amount was spent in "settling" with parties who lately surrendered controlling positions in the affairs of the Company to the present incumbents. So that for the issue of $20,000,000 of stock there is nothing to show beyond $5,000,000 of the bonds of another corporation, the interest of which is guaranteed by the Erie Company, the laying of a new line of rails, some minor improvements of no great consequence, and ordinary repairs which should have been covered by the current earnings.
>
> These facts sufficiently illustrate the grave abuses incident to directors possessing unchecked power to make issues of stock; and illustrations might easily be multiplied *ad libitum*, by reference to other companies, the action of whose directors differs from this case only in the extent of their issues. It is not surprising that these developments should have produced in Wall-street a feeling bordering on consternation, nor that a more or less general distrust of stocks should have followed. If directors are to be allowed to issue new shares whenever they please and upon any pretence they may set up, there is no longer any security either to stockholders or to parties advancing money upon stock collaterals. There is, in fact, an end to confidence in these securities; and stock enterprises must henceforth stand at a discount. Nearly all our large undertakings are accomplished through a combination of subscribers, whose proprietory interest is represented by the scrip or stock they severally hold. If the number of shares may be increased at the will of the directors, and the new stock may be sold at any price the managers may choose to accept, it is very clear that the stockholders are constantly liable to have their interest in the property reduced; and if, moreover, these issues may be made secretly, so that the shareholder knows nothing of them until the shares are marketed, he has no chance whatever to protect himself against the consequent depreciation in the value of his stock, and is doubly injured. The effect of such uncertainties, if continued, must be to discourage corporate undertakings, and to limit our progress to what may be accomplished by individual enterprise, a result which would be an unmitigated misfortune.
>
> This license to directors further tends to depreciate the value of share investments by rendering stocks unreliable as collaterals. Lenders are liable at any moment to find that stocks upon which they have advanced money have become suddenly depreciated by new issues. To say that they can protect themselves by calling for an increased margin from the borrower in cases of depreciation, is to assume that the borrower would be able or disposed to keep up his margin under the uncertainty or the panic attending the revelation of the new issue, an assumption which cannot be allowed. A succession of such developments as we have witnessed now in the case of the Erie Company, and recently in connection with other companies, can have no other result than to make lenders less disposed to advance money upon this class of securities, and to induce them to demand larger margins generally upon such loans. Perhaps, as far as respects Wall-street speculations, this might be regarded as a result not without obvious compensations; but there are others who have to borrow upon stocks besides speculators, and to such the consequence would be a serious injury.
>
> The possession of this power of secret issue acts as a demoralizing temptation to directors. Issues of new stock always produce more or less fluctuation in the value of the shares; and the fluctuations afford an opportunity for highly profitable speculation to those in the secret. For illustration, let a suppositious case be taken in connection with the new issues by the Erie Company. The directors issued $10,000,000 of bonds, say at 50, with the understanding that the bonds should be early converted into stock and placed secretly on the market. They were aware that the probable result, when the operation became known, would be to put down the price 10 to 15 per cent. In anticipation of this decline they sell, say, 100,000 shares for future delivery, and then, announcing the fact of the new issue, buy up the stock at the decline to make their deliveries. The whole operation would make them a profit of $1,000,000 to $1,500,000—so much taken out of the pockets of the deluded public by official secrecy. Let it be further supposed that, say, $5,000,000 of new stock were issued for some purely fictitious purpose, and that the directors should subsequently profess to find that the Company less needed the funds than was expected, and that consequently the stock could be bought in and cancelled. Let it further be supposed that the stock thus sold were quietly marketed at 50, and that the announcement of the new issue, concurrently with depreciatory representations and street manipulations of the stock, were to put down the price to 40. In this case there is a margin of 10 per cent. profit on "short" sales in anticipation of the decline, and an equal profit upon purchases of $5,000,000 of stock to be made at the decline, with a view to its ultimate return to the Company at the price at which it was issued; making a profit on the combined selling and buying accounts of $1,000,000. Indeed, the directors of this Company can at any time throw any amount of new stock upon the market for their own speculative purposes, buying it back again at the consequent decline, and then canceling an equal amount of shares. We express no opinion as to whether operations similar to these are now being carried on by the Company in question; certain, however, it is that these things can be done; and the recent history of the Erie management affords no guarantee that those who usually control its affairs are above such expedients. To say the least, the fact of the administrators of the affairs of a company representing $75,000,000 of capital possessing such sweeping powers has a demoralizing tendency which can hardly fail sooner or later to corrupt the direction. Such facilities for speculation tend to make the management a mere means to the most reckless operations, and should not be allowed longer to remain undisturbed by the Legislature.
>
> The evil is by no means one hopeless of remedy. All scandals upon the reputation of our corporations can be removed by the State Legislatures enacting: 1. That directors shall make no new issues of stock except by and with the consent of two-thirds of the stockholders in interest. 2. That no new shares shall be issued without first offering them to the existing shareholders, and that all issues shall be made openly and after due notice. 3. That all stock companies shall keep a record of the amount of their stock outstanding, in the office of some well-known financial institution, at all times open to the inspection of the shareholders, or of parties holding the shares as collateral for loans. 3. That these requirements shall apply to stock issued in the way of dividends as well as for other purposes; and, 5. Any violation of these provisions should be constituted a criminal offence, subject to punishment and fine."

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

PRIZE—SEIZURES ON LAND UNDER THE ACT OF AUG. 6, 1861—THE QUESTION OF TITLE IN THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT DISCUSSED.

The United States vs. Eighty-seven bales of cotton; Davenport & Burns, claimants.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana. The only question in this case, as submitted by the Attorney-General, is whether an officer of the Rebel Government could transfer or convey a title which would be valid as against the United States to cotton owned by the rebel Government. It was suggested in argument that the acts of Congress of Aug. 6, 1861, and July 17, 1862, rendered wholly null and void all such transfers of title. Under the doctrine of the public law, the Confederate authorities could not convey title to any property of their Government as against the United States. The consideration for the transfer of the cotton to the claimants was service performed by them in preserving the property of the rebel Government, and it was submitted that such a consideration could not be recognized as having any validity in the Courts of the nation. The equities shown by the claimants were admitted to be strong, but they were of no force and could not prevail, there never having been any title in the Confederate Government. An application was made to the Attorney-General for a dismissal of the appeal, but it was refused upon the ground that neither the Executive nor Judicial Department of the Government could recognize a title to property derived directly from the Confederate Government as having any validity whatever. The proceeding in the case was instituted under the act of August 6, 1861, for a municipal forfeiture. All the facts were conceded and admitted in the answer. The judgment of the Court below sustained the libel and the claim of the claimants. The Government appealed, and the decree was now reversed, without determining the question raised, the Chief Justice announcing the decision. The Court say: The libel in the Circuit Court was filed under the act of Aug. 6, 1861, and stated a case of seizure on land. In conformity, therefore, with the principles settled in the case of The Union Insurance Company *vs.* The United States, the decree of the Circuit Court must be reversed as irregular, and the cause remanded for a new trial, conformed, in respect to trial by jury, and exceptions to evidence, to the course of the common law.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

THE NATURALIZATION FRAUDS — ROSENBERG AND OTHERS INDICTED.

The Grand Jury came into Court yesterday morning with eleven indictments. Three of them were against Benjamin Rosenberg, in whose case Commissioner Osborne had rendered his opinion a short time before, deciding that he must be held for trial. The indictments are in similar form, based each upon a different certificate, and charge him, under the act of 1813, with falsely making, or procuring to be falsely made, a certain certificate of citizenship; also with uttering and passing it as true, and also with selling and disposing of it to some person other than the one to whom it belonged. Rosenberg, who was present, attending to giving bail before the Commissioner, was immediately taken before Judge BLATCHFORD, who fixed his bail at $1,500 on each indictment. John Moser, of No. 605 East Eleventh-street, became his bondsman, and he was discharged.

The other indictments were not made public. It is reported that among them are several prominent men in the State, and also officers of Courts.

There was a great deal of excitement about the Court building during the day, there being several cases brought before the United States Commissioners of parties charged with having registered on fraudulent certificates.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

THE NATURALIZATION FRAUDS—OPINION OF COMMISSIONER OSBORN—ROSENBERG HELD IN $10,000 BAIL FOR TRIAL.

The United States vs. Benjamin B. Rosenberg.—The defendant is charged with having, on the 20th day of October, 1868, falsely made, forged or counterfeited, or caused and procured to be falsely made, forged or counterfeited, five certificates of evidences of citizenship, contrary to and in violation of section 13 of the act of Congress passed March 13, 1813, entitled "An act for the regulation of seamen on board public and private vessels of the United States."

Commissioner OSBORN pronounced the following opinion:

The first question that arises in the consideration of this statute is, does the 13th section of the act have a general application to all classes of naturalized citizens, and therefore applicable to this case, when it is evident that eleven out of the fourteen sections of that law relate only to seamen, and were enacted by Congress for the special purpose of protecting American seamen on board American vessels.

It is clear that the law grew out of the war of 1812 and the disputed right of Great Britain to impress seamen found on board American ships. The most enlarged and conclusive views on the construction of that statute of 1813, especially the section under which this defendant is alleged to have violated, is found in the decision of Justice Irwin, of the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania, sitting as Circuit Judge (Pillsbury Leg., J. 4th June, 1853,) which I propose to quote at some length; and this is the only decision I have been able to find relative to the construction of that section and the statute in general. The lamented Judge says: "It has rarely happened in acts of Congress that subjects have been introduced of a nature widely different from that expressed in the title, and it is conceded that if the several sections of an act can be reconciled with each other, and with the single purpose of legislation, as indicated in the title, that it would be wrong to infer that Congress intended to embrace more than that purpose, although it may contain words susceptible of a different construction." The Judge then goes on to state the reason for this law relating to seamen, and lays down the following rule: "It is not proper to give effect to all the material words of one section of a statute, if they can be reconciled with or have an obvious reference to the words or enactment of another section, and whenever this can conscientiously be done, we are not at liberty to presume that Congress intended to qualify or restrain the only meaning which the words employed naturally and gramatically import." Following this rule, and connecting the twelfth and thirteenth sections of the act, it will be apparent that the words in the thirteenth section, if any person shall make, forge, &c., are intended to be general in their operations, and not confined to seamen employed in the public and private vessels of the United States. The twelfth section provides: That no person who shall arrive in the United States, from and after the time when this act shall take effect, shall be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, who shall not for the continued term of five years next preceding his admission as aforesaid have residence in the United States, without being at any time during the said five years out of the territory of the United States:

"The act of 1813 is the only one purporting to be general in its features, which requires a continued residence of five years preceding admission to citizenship, a production it may be assumed introduced as the best evidence of *bona fide* expatriation, and probably not admitting by construction a temporary absence during the five years out of the territory of the United States, which construction would exclude all persons, beside seamen, who left the territory upon business for a temporary period. But to show that any temporary absence for any purpose during the five years would disqualify from naturalization, the twelfth section further provides that the alien must have resided in the United States *without being at any time during the same five years out of the territory of the United States.*

Subsequently the act of the 26th of June, 1848, was passed, by which the words in italics were repealed, so that after that time there could be no foundation for an opinion that the 12th section embraced only a particular class of persons; connecting it, then, with the 13th section, we cannot avoid the conclusion that the penalties presented in the latter apply to the endictment before us, and that the District Court of the United States has jurisdiction of the offence charged.

The title of an act of Congress, when at variance with its provisions, deserves no consideration, though it may sometimes serve to explain a doubtful meaning of part of it. In this case the body of the act shows that its title is irregularly narrow, and that, besides being intended for the regulation of seamen on board the public and private vessels of the United States, that it introduced important enactments, in addition to the preëxisting naturalization laws, and that these additions are its main features, indeed in all its sections, except the 12th and 13th to seamen; but as regards them, making provisions far beyond mere regulations.

The excepted sections, as the Court have construed them, are consistent with the object and provisions of the rest, and in accordance with what may fairly be presumed to be the intention of Congress, by the repealing act of 1848, from which it may be inferred that the words "continued residence," do not, as it would be most unreasonable they should, deny the privilege of naturalization to one who, after his application to be admitted a citizen, should find it necessary to go beyond the limits of the United States before the time prescribed for naturalization.

Concurring in the opinion of the Court as to the construction of the act of 1813, that it is general in its application to all classes of naturalized citizens, and applicable to the case in question, I pass on to consider the facts proved on the examination, and to determine whether the evidence is sufficient to hold the defendant for trial.

The witness *Simms* testifies that on Monday, Oct. 19, 1868, he went to N. 6 Centre-street, the place a basement; on one side in the room a table with blank naturalization papers, the other a lager-beer saloon; he asked for Rosenberg; the defendant responded, and Simms asked what he wanted with him; witness made no reply, except to say he wanted to see him a moment, and they went into the back part of the saloon; Simms said: "I am from Yonkers; I have twenty or thirty men at that place for whom I want to obtain papers." Rosenberg asked to what party he belonged. Simms said "to the Democratic Party," and added, "can you or can you not obtain for me papers for those men; I have no witnesses; I have no principles; these men are too poor to leave work for a day or an hour to go either to White Plains or come to this City; can you get those papers through without fail? If you cannot do it I must seek elsewhere." Rosenburg said he would do it without fail, and added that he had sold 7,000 of them. Five complete fictitious names were handed by Simms to Rosenberg on the next day (Tuesday) about 11 o'clock, and the latter said he could have the certificates in the latter part of the day. At 6 o'clock Simms called again and saw Rosenberg with naturalization papers twirled up in his hand, and in a dark room, he handed to Simms the five certificates, with the five fictitious names inserted, and Simms handed or paid him ten dollars for them, *i. e.* two dollars each, the agreed price. Other facts were elicited, which it is unnecessary to consider, but which tend to corroborate and support the evidence of Simms, and show that the defendant was in the business of trafficking in naturalization certificates, and that too on a large scale.

The evidence offered by the defence was to show that the five certificates were genuine in respect to the seal of the Court and the County Clerk's name signed to each certificate, and argued that each certificate was a judgment of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, and could not be questioned or inquired into in the proceeding before me. The main facts testified to by the witnesses on the part of the Government as to the procuring or obtaining the said certificates from defendant were not contradicted; nor did they offer any evidence whatever on that point.

Now, upon the foregoing state of the facts, what have the prosecution proved against the defendant? Have they proved the *corpus delicti*, and is there probable cause to believe that the defendant committed the offence charged? First, the Government must prove that Rosenberg falsely made, forged or counterfeited, or caused to be falsely made, forged or counterfeited the certificates of citizenship in question, or passed, uttered, or used as true, any false, forged or counterfeit certificate of citizenship, or made sale of or delivered any certificate of citizenship to any person other than the person for whom it was originally issued, and to whom it may of right belong. Now, how far have the prosecution proved the offence? The act of Congress of 14th of April, 1802, prescribes the conditions of naturalization, and specifies the Courts before which the alien must declare his intentions or become admitted a citizen, upon taking the prescribed oaths, and the proceedings shall be recorded by the Clerk of the Court.

The cases in 7 Hill, 137, and 18 Barber, 444, clearly show that the act of naturalization is to be done in open court, and that the powers conferred on the Court to naturalize aliens are judicial, and require an examination into each case sufficient to satisfy the Court. It has also been decided that the record of naturalization or the judgment rendered therefor is conclusive evidence that all the legal prerequisites were complied with. (Spratt, 4 Pet., 406.) Richie *vs.* Putnam—13 Wend., 254, 1 Seld., 263, 273, 278, 6 Cer., 176.)

With these authorities before me the defence argue the records or certificates of these five fictitious persons are genuine certificates in every respect, aside from the facts of presumption as to how they were obtained or procured. I say fictitious persons, because how is it possible that these five names, written down by the witness, Simms, on paper, and having no living entities, could create of themselves persons to appear in the Supreme Court and become naturalized citizens upon proof of "satisfactory to the Court," without the defendant had some hidden power to transform minute, inanimate and material substance into life, and clothe it with the full stature and endowments of human beings. Either such was the case, or perhaps a more reasonable presumption leads us to believe that some person or persons, with attendant witnesses, personated these five fictitious names, and perpetrated a fraud upon the Supreme Court, or in some manner deceived the Court, because how could the judgment be entered, and the copyright in the Court insert the names of these five fictitious persons and the Clerk's signature be subscribed to each certificate unless the identical persons claiming the legal right to those certificates were in Court, or some other person or persons personated their names and thus committed a fraud upon the Court, if we are to believe that the Court actually and regularly ordered the five certificates to be given to the person or persons assuming the names mentioned in the certificates. Upon examination of the cases cited by the defence as a record of citizenship by conclusive evidence of its validity, I did not perceive that fraud or collusion was alleged to attack, or that any foundation was laid by proof of such a state of facts to the record; and upon further examination of decisions bearing upon the point, I found that a judgment decree or sentence may be impeached by proof: First, when it is shown that such judgment never existed, or was void, *ab initio.* Secondly, that it was fraudulent. Thirdly, that it has been revoked. (11 St., Tr. 230, 262; 1 ves., 159; Andr. 392.)

Now does not the evidence in this case show that these five certificates are not genuine certificates, that it is beyond the limit of possibility that such could be the case, that there are no persons to truthfully identify them, no person or persons can truthfully claim them, and moreover, according to the provisions of the law of 1813, what right has Rosenberg with them if they be genuine, and by what authority to make sale of them to any person other than the person for whom each was originally issued and to whom each may of right belong?

There are questions under the statute which the facts in this case abundantly support and compel the defendant under the rule of evidence to rebut. I decide on the evidence before me that the presumption is that these certificates of citizenship are false certificates, and that the defendant caused or procured the same to be falsely made, and the *onus probandi* was upon the defendant to show that they were genuine, because it was in his power to do so, and he is called upon by well settled principles of law, if they be genuine certificates, to prove them as such. Lord Mansfield, in the Douglass case, says: "As it seldom happens that absolute certainty can be obtained in human affairs, therefore reason and public utility require that Judges and all mankind, in forming their opinions of the truth of facts, should be regulated by the superior number of probabilities on one side and on the other." Acting upon that principle, my judgment was soon formed as to the preponderance of proof in this case, and I could not arrive at any other conclusion, in the absence of proof by the defendant in relation as to what took place at No. 6 Centre-street, than that there was probable cause to believe him guilty. In most cases I concede that the proof of crime is separable from that of the criminal, and in every instance the *corpus delicti* ought to be proved either by direct testimony or by presumptive evidence of the most cogent and irresistible kind. It has been said that there is to be no presumption in criminal cases, but there numerous authorities attest to the contrary: (Rex *vs.* Burdett, 4 Barnwall and Alderson's, 140; Rex *vs.* Turner, 5 Maule and Selwyn, 206; United States *vs.* Hayward, 2 Gallison, 485; Remis' Webster's case.)

"We are not to imagine guilt where there is no evidence to raise the presumption, and no person is to be required to explain or contradict, until enough has been proved to warrant a reasonable and just conclusion against him in the absence of explanation or contradiction; but where such proof has been given, and the nature of the case is such as to admit of explanation or contradiction, if the conclusion to which the proof tends is untrue, and the accused offers no explanation or contradiction, can human reason do otherwise than adapt the conclusion to which the proof tends?" Thus spoke Sir Charles Abbott, one of the most illustrious Judges that ever adorned the Court of Kings Bench. Such a principle in law should always operate upon the mind of the Magistrate in determining the character of presumptive evidence in cases where the life and liberty of the person is involved.

Flagrant and reckless as may be the acts of persons who willfully practice fraud on the Treasury, and tap the sources of revenue by perjured oaths and corrupt tricks of concealment, debase the coin, depreciate the currency, and otherwise evade the laws and add stigma to their name, nothing is so infamous and disastrous in its effects to the safety and strength of our country as a corrupt ballot-box and fraudulent naturalization of voters, because these strike at the bulwarks of our institutions and upturn the foundation of our laws. The elective franchise as understood by our fathers is one of the most cherished and sacred rights of the people—the only safeguard of self-government. Upon this alone do we proclaim our liberty and enact our laws. Corrupt this, perpetrate fraud upon the Courts in the making of citizens of foreign birth to enjoy the inestimable privilege, and we do but undermine the foundation stones of republican liberty and republican laws, and our elections, upon which we so much depend for a just and proper expression of the people's will, will sooner or later be handed over to the aimless and disorderly passions of the mob, and the proud boast that we are "American citizens" will no longer add honor to our names.

Whatever political party, in its ambition to succeed, whether Republican or Democratic, or by what other name it may be christened, resort to these means of attack on the elective franchise and encouraged by men who trifle with the poor, ignorant emigrant, should meet with such a stern rebuke at the hands of the people, and be made to suffer the penalties of the law in order that their future for evil doing should be blasted and they themselves disarmed.

It would be trifling with common sense and adding insult to the common understanding upon all the facts proved in this case by the prosecution, with the defendant silent as to their truth or falsity, for me to do otherwise than to hold the defendant for trial, and if indicted, to await the verdict of his countrymen upon the charge preferred against him.

The surety is ordered to surrender the defendant to the custody of the United States Marshal, and I hereby command the Marshal to keep the said defendant in his keeping to await the action of the Grand Jury in default of $10,000 bail.

The defendant renewed his bail and was liberated.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

WILLS ADMITTED.

Wills admitted to probate for the week ending Oct. 31: Matthew C. Baker, John Getins, Henry W. Dolson, Jane M. Thomas, Cornelia M. Wilmerding, Abraham H. Livingston, Catherine Chuton, Franz A. Krouze, John Grüninger.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Letters of administration have been granted on estates of William R. Grooby, Maria A. Leon, Henry McDonald, Adeline Campbell, Christian Hopf, Franz A. Muller, John J. L. Gillespie, John W. Sheppard, John Wilkie, Caroline E. Hawing, Thomas Kemp, John G. Ruggles, Cornelius Callaghan, Bernard Reddy.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly.

The near approach of the election seems to have had the effect of keeping petty offenders out of the clutches of the law, as the calendar of yesterday dwindled suddenly and unexpectedly to forty-one cases, subdivided into twenty of assault and battery, nineteen of petit larceny, and two of cruelty to animals. Very seldom has a sitting of the Court proved so entirely uninteresting, and at the close of the day's work the disappointed spectators groped their way into the street, wondering how it has been possible to try so many cases without developing a sensation or occasioning a laugh.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 31.

By Chief Justice Robertson.

The People, &c., on the petition of Simon Levy for the discharge of Wm. Yohn and Chas. Meyer; writ dismissed and prisoner remanded to the custody of the authorities of New-Jersey.

Henry Miller et al. *vs.* John L. Stout; proceedings dismissed.

August Goulish et al. *vs.* Henry B. Brewster; motion granted.

Seymour N. March et al. *vs.* B. Frank Palmer et al.; motion granted and cause referred.

Nicholas R. Ansado *vs.* Chas. Ceney et al.; motion granted without costs.

The Ninth National Bank *vs.* Loomis Ballard; motion granted.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

A BURGLAR.

JOHN WILSON was arraigned before the Magistrate yesterday by Officer HAYS, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, on a charge of committing a burglary in the premises of SAMUEL H. SEAMAN, at No. 86 West-street, occupied as a shipping office. The outer door had been forced open on Thursday evening, and the officer discovered WILSON lying on a sofa on the fourth floor, concealed beneath a piece of cloth. Three skeleton keys were also found on the floor near his hiding place. The prisoner was remanded for examination.

A SHOPLIFTER.

FRANK LANGHAM was detected yesterday in the act of stealing a piece of cassimere valued at $50, in the store of JACOB & MICHAEL SMITH, No. 346 Canal-street, when he was arrested and handed over to an officer who arraigned him before the Magistrate. One of the despoiled firm made an affidavit against FRANK, and he was held for examination.

SNEAK THIEVES.

Detective MCGIVENEY, of the Third Ward, arrested THOS. WILSON and JOSEPH AHERN, on a charge of having stolen a roll of oil-cloth valued at $30, from the premises of WM. TAYLOR, at No. 22 Church-street. The accused were found in Broadway, near the Astor House, with the plunder in a hand-cart, so he arrested them. They were fully committed.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

JAMES MCLANE, Secretary of the College of the Physicians and Surgeons, on Friday made a complaint, alleging that CHARLES MCLINDON, a clerk of the institution, had embezzled the funds of the college to the amount of $1,200. It appeared that MCLINDON collected from the students the sums due for term fees, and of the moneys thus coming into his hand he converted the amount named to his own use. Upon this complaint a warrant was issued, and the accused was arrested by Officer HAGAN of the Twenty-ninth Precinct. Upon being arraigned yesterday, he stated that he is 29 years of age, and resides at No. 128 Worth-street. In answer to the charge he had nothing to say, and he was committed in default of $2,500 bail for his appearance at the Court of General Sessions.

REMARKABLE DEPRAVITY.

SARAH MURPHY, a child of 12 years of age, and rather prepossessing appearance, was arrested upon the complaint of her mother, who stated that she was an unmanageable and disobedient child. It would seem so, for the girl was charged by the mother to be a common prostitute, and was found by Sergt. BURDEN, of the Court squad, in a house of ill-fame, of which she had been an inmate for two weeks. In compliance with the wish of her mother, the girl was sent to the Roman Catholic Protectory.

THE HOTEL BURGLARY.

An examination was had yesterday afternoon in the case of CHARLES J. MURDOCK and THOMAS PASSMORE, alias "T. F. Moore," charged with the late burglary at the Westmoreland Hotel, No. 46 Union-square, which was fully reported. HEZEKIAH A. BRATTON, the complainant, whose room was robbed, was cross-examined by the counsel for the prisoners, but before any conclusion was reached the case was further adjourned.

National Guard News and Gossip.

The following-named officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard during the week ending Oct. 24: Staff appointments, with rank Oct. 14—John Fowler, Jr., Inspector, *vice* Brevet Major-Gen. M. T. McMahon, resigned; William H. Chesebrough, Ordnance Officer, *vice* John Fowler, Jr.; promoted; John J. Donaldson, Commissary of Subsistence, *vice* William H. Chesebrough, appointed Ordnance Officer; Carl Jussen, Aid-de-Camp, with rank of Major, *vice* Donalson, promoted. Cavalry Brigade—M. J. Dunn, Ordnance Officer, with rank Sept. 23, original appointment; Henry T. Allen, Aid-de-Camp, with rank of First Lieutenant, from Sept. 23, original appointment. Fifth Regiment Infantry—Henry Scharch, Captain, with rank from Oct. 9, *vice* John Ertz, Jr., resigned; Anthony Fischer, First Lieutenant, from Oct. 9, *vice* Henry Scharch, promoted. Sixth Regiment Infantry—Geo. Hubschmann, Captain, with rank from Aug. 10, *vice* J. Bauer, resigned; John Offinger, First Lieutenant, from Aug. 11, *vice* William Bechstein, resigned; Philip Wolff, Second Lieutenant, from July 23, *vice* C. D. Taylor, resigned; Frederick Schon, from Sept. 21, *vice* J. Dittes, resigned. Ninety Sixth Infantry—Joseph Koch, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Aug. 26, *vice* P. Reinich, promoted; William Kuhns, from Aug. 27, *vice* Ed. Braun, resigned. First Battalion Infantry, Twenty-first Brigade, (original vacancies)—Edward O. Jones, Captain, with rank from Sept. 10; John P. Kelley, from Sept. 11; Patrick J. Kelley, from Sept. 16; Charles A. Strong, from Sept. 17; Adrian O. Springer, First Lieutenant, from Sept. 10; Thomas Judge, from Sept. 11; Dennis Nugent, from Sept. 16, Patrick J. Manley, from Sept. 17; John Peattie, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Sept. 10; John W. Gossin, from Sept. 11; Lewis H. Dodge, from Sept. 16; Francis S. Watson, from Sept. 17. Battalion of Infantry, Eleventh Brigade, (original vacancies,) John Rueger, Captain, with rank from Sept. 11; George Giehl, from Sept. 11; Henry Koerner, from Sept. 11; Matthias J. Petry, from Oct. 8; Louis Finkelmeier, First Lieutenant, with rank from Oct. 8; Frederick Hildenbrand, from Sept. 11; August Botne, from Sept. 11; Valentine Ebel, from Sept. 11; George Ross, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Sept. 11; Chas. W. Waage, from Sept. 11; Abraham Plant, from Sept. 11; Henry Bergen, from Oct. 8. The following resignation was accepted: Seventy-first Regiment—Second Lieut. Peter Eagan, Jr., Oct. 19.

Samples of a full dress uniform were presented to the Board of Officers of the Twenty-second Regiment by the Committee having the matter in charge, on 29th inst., and the whole matter of a change in the uniform was referred to the different companies to learn their views. The question will be voted on by the different companies during the ensuing week.

On Monday the Fourth Regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Maxwell, paraded at Tompkins-square for inspection and review. Brig.-Gen. Liebenau, Acting Assistant Inspector-General, and Brig.-Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, commanding the Fourth Brigade, were the reviewing officers. The Sixty-ninth Regiment also paraded on the same day in the square for inspection. Both regiments looked well, though the number of men present was very small in comparison with previous inspections; yet the movements in the review were very neatly executed. After the review the commands were duly inspected and mustered by Major Skidmore, the equipments being found in fair order. The returns of the Fourth Regiment, as made Adjutant Davis, were as follows: Field officers, 2; commissioned staff, 1; non-commissioned staff, 5; Company A, 24; Company B, 14; Company C, 24; Company D, 17; Company E, 13; Company F, 15; Company G, 10; Company H, 11; drum corps, 16—total, 152. The Sixty-ninth Regiment paraded as follows: Field officers, 2; commissioned staff, 3; non-commissioned staff, 11; band, 30; Company A, 45; Company C, 36; Company D, 44; Company E, 40; Company F, 17; Company G, 35; Company H, 28; Company I, 33—total, 330. Among the military gentlemen present at these inspections were Brevet Brig.-Gen. Bendix, Col. Cavanagh of the Sixty-ninth, and Col. Lux of the Eleventh.

The Fifth Brigade, (Brooklyn) consisting of the Thirteenth Regiment Infantry, Col. James Jourdan; the Fourteenth Regiment Infantry, Lieut.-Col. De Bevoise; the Twenty-eighth Regiment Infantry, Col. Caspar Urban; the Second Regiment Cavalry, Col. W. J. Cropsey; the First Battalion Light Artillery, with ten guns, under command of Maj. John Timmes, made its annual Fall parade on Monday, under command of Brig.-Gen. Fowler, and marched to the Prospect Park, where they were reviewed and exercised in the school of the brigade. The several commands made a good appearance, and the parade passed off in a creditable manner.

On Monday evening the Howitzer Battery of the Eleventh Brigade were inspected at the Portland-avenue Arsenal in Brooklyn, by Maj. Foster, Brigade Inspector, and reviewed by Brig.-Gen. Liebenau. The men wore their new uniform and made a splendid appearance, a detachment being exercised in the manual of the piece during the evening. The returns of the battery showed that 38 were present and 21 absent.

Brig.-Gen. Philip S. Crooke, of the Fifth Brigade, has sued Mr. Wm. C. Church, editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*, for libel, because it was stated in that paper that the military blunders committed by the General in Pennsylvania in 1863 formed the staple jokes of many a camp-fire. The suit having been made on a criminal basis, the defendant has given bonds to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Tenth Regiment were on Monday presented with a very handsome set of regimental guidons, made of white and blue silk. The presentation was made by Brig.-Gen. E. M. Barnum, in behalf of several of Major Mott's lady friends, and they were received by the gallant Major in a neat speech. The ceremony took place at the residence of Major Mott, on the corner of Second-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

The Board of Officers in the Thirty-seventh Regiment have elected Capt. Thos. Freeborne, late of the First New-York Volunteer Mounted Rifles, to be Major in that regiment, *vice* Roome, resigned.

On dit, that the regular Winter series of concerts by the Seventh Regiment Band at the Armory, will not take place this season. The regiment propose to give two full dress musical receptions instead, both to take place at the Academy of Music, and to be in behalf of the Musical Fund. These affairs cannot fail to be more interesting.

In Company A of the Seventh Regiment, Corporal Chas. D. Kidder and Private Henry I. Hayden were recently elected Sergeants to fill vacancies. Messrs. Wm. D. S. Hyer and Geo. W. Freeland were promoted to the rank of Corporal.

On Tuesday evening the Forty-seventh Regiment paraded, under command of Col. D. E. Austen, for annual inspection. The command made a creditable appearance, both in point of numbers and evidence of discipline. The necessity for a new uniform was, however, apparent. Gen. Liebenau was the reviewing officer, and Brig.-Gen. Meserole and staff were also present. The Forty-seventh paraded 321 men, and there were 162 reported as absent.

The Eleventh Regiment were inspected on Tuesday at Tompkins-square, and made a magnificent appearance in its full dress uniform. The command was reviewed by Brig.-Gen. Liebenau, who was accompanied by Gen. Aspinwall, after which the regiment was formally inspected by Major Skidmore. There were 622 present, and only 42 men were absent, which is a most remarkable exhibit.

The Twenty-third Regiment have issued some very handsome invitation cards for their first promenade concert this season. The affair will come off on next Monday week, the 9th inst., at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, and will, no doubt, be a grand success.

First Lieut. M. J. Dunn, of the Third Cavalry, and Capt. Allen, of the Third Regiment, have been appointed by Brig.-Gen. Postley, commanding the cavalry brigade, upon his staff, with the rank of Captain.

A battalion drill of the Twelfth Regiment was had on Wednesday evening at the State arsenal in Seventh-avenue, which proved a successful one. Before being dismissed the members decided to adopt a full dress uniform.

Hospital Steward Samuel G. Spackman, of the Twelfth Regiment, has been presented by the members of Company C, of which company he was formerly a member, with a handsome sword and belt.

It is pretty well understood now that the Ninth Regiment, Col. John H. Wilcox commanding, will on the night of Jan. 5, 1869, give a grand ball at the Academy of Music.

On Wednesday afternoon, the Twenty-Second Regiment paraded for inspection, at Tompkins-square, under command of Lieut.-Col. Remmey. The regiment never made a better appearance, and the show of numbers was a good one. The ceremony of review was performed in good style, and the entire inspection proved a very gratifying one to all concerned. There were 472 men present, and 192 absent. Brig.-Gen. Liebenau was the reviewing officer, and Gen. Aspinwall was on the ground with his staff during the day. The only error committed seemed to us to be the parade made by the command after inspection, as it proved a decided addition to the fatigues of the day. The splendid appearance of the regiment, however, furnished a sufficient excuse for Col. Remmey's impromptu march.

The Seventy-first Regiment made their promised full-dress parade on Tuesday afternoon, when a very creditable turnout was made, the members having in nearly every instance provided themselves with the new style of uniform. The command marched from Thirty-second-street down Fifth-avenue to Broadway, and thence to the City Hall, subsequently returning to the armory. The handsome uniform worn by the Seventy-first will, no doubt, tend to increase the aggregate strength of the regiment. Col. Parmelee has decided to accept the position of commanding officer recently tendered him by re-election.

The court-martial designated to try Brig.-Gen. Philip S. Crooke, for alleged disobedience of orders, met on Thursday, when it adjourned until Friday next, after examining one witness.

In the Second Division considerable interest has been felt in the proceedings before Judge Gilbert of the Supreme Court in the case of the People *vs.* Major-Gen. Molineaux. The jury were instructed to bring in a verdict for the people, and on Wednesday Judge Gilbert rendered a decision in favor of the people and against the right of the Governor to make this appointment at this time, stating, in substance, that this was either a failure of legislation or an intentional omission, the Legislature perhaps intending that the vacancy occurring in the recess should be temporarily supplied by the senior brigade commander assuming command. He nevertheless deems the point sufficiently close and nice as to require to be definitely determined by the highest judicial authority of the State.

Lieut. A. M. Dunbar has been elected to the captaincy of Company B, Forty-seventh Regiment, *vice* Barnes resigned, and Sergt. W. E. DeNyse has been elected Second Lieutenant.

WALKING MATCH.—The walking match at Olentangy Park yesterday afternoon, together with the race, attracted quite a crowd. IDA M. MONTANA walked her first mile in 14 minutes and 28 seconds; two miles in 28:25; three miles in 42:47; and three and a half miles in 49:51. NAPOLEON YOUNG walked his first mile in 7:55; two miles in 15:55; three miles in 24:44; four miles in 34:53; five miles in 44:17; six miles in 53:27; seven miles in 62:58; seven and a half miles in 67:19. The man was to walk seven and a half miles while the woman walked three and a half miles.—*Columbus (Ohio) Journal, Oct. 29.*

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.
CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1868—3 P. M.

Registered, 1881	[illegible]	5-20 Coupon, '67	[illegible]
Coupon, 1881	[illegible]	5-20 Coupon, '68	[illegible]
5-20 Reg. '62	[illegible]	10-40 Registered	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '62	[illegible]	10-40 Coupon	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '64	[illegible]	U. S. Cur. Pacif.	[illegible]
5-20 Coupon, '65	[illegible]		
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. & July	[illegible]		

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES OF CURRENCY OR COIN, at market rate.
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Advances made to dealers on approved collaterals on favorable terms.
Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest.
Collections made everywhere promptly.
U. S. Securities and Gold bought and sold.
State, City and other Loans negotiated.

OFFICE OF THE ISTHMUS CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1868.—Books of subscription for the Capital Stock of this Company will be opened on and after Monday, the second day of November next, at the offices of the Ætna Insurance Company of New-York, No. 170 Broadway.
WILLIAM T. COLEMAN,
MARSHALL O. ROBERTS,
CORNELIUS K. GARRISON,
WILLIAM B. DUNCAN,
RICHARD SCHELL,
Commissioners.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, No. 19 William-st., New-York, No. 76 State-st., Boston. Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded free.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York. Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO. NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1868. NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING SINKING FUND Convertible Bonds of the Dubuque and Sioux City Railroad Company have this day been drawn by lot for redemption, numbered as follows: 444, 458, 549, 720, 740, 769, 791, 981, of $1,000 each, Nos. 2, 9, 43, of $500 each. According to the terms of the Sinking Fund, interest thereon will cease Jan. 1, 1869. The Agents of the Company, Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 12 Pine-st., are ready to pay the same on presentation and surrender. ISAAC H. KNOX, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, Commissioners.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, OFFICE NOS. 23 AND 25 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1868. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the books of subscription for Stock (in the company heretofore proposed) to the shares of the East India Telegraph Company will be closed on the 20th of November. By order. GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 167 BROADWAY, N. Y., NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1868. THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and Inspectors of Election of this Company will be held at the office, on MONDAY, Nov. 2, 1868, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. W. H. HODGSDON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK MINING COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1868. THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office, No. 125 Front-st., on MONDAY, the 2d of November next. The poll will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. M. H. FLEMING, Secretary.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Oct. 20, 1868. THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1868, on the bonds issued by the State of Michigan will be paid at the Metropolitan National Bank, in the City of New-York. E. O. GROSVENOR, State Treasurer.

OFFICE SHAFER FARM OIL COMPANY, No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1868. THE ANNUAL MEETING FOR THE election of Trustees will be held at this office on SATURDAY, 7th November next, between 1 and 2 o'clock P. M. D. S. ARNOLD, Secretary.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 24, 1868. THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1 ON SECOND mortgage bonds of Montgomery and West Point Railroad Company will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. CHAS. T. POLLARD, President.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1868. COUPONS.—THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of the Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company due Nov. 1 next, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank on and after 2d proximo.

UNIVERSITY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The annual election by the stockholders, of eight members of the Council, will be held on MONDAY next, Nov. 2, in the Council Room, at 9 o'clock A. M. The poll will be open one hour.

COUPONS OF PEORIA CITY WATER BONDS, due Nov. 1, 1868, will be paid by CLARK, DODGE & CO., corner Wall and William-st.

MEMPHIS AND LITTLE ROCK RAILROAD Company Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds, due 1st November, 1868, will be paid at the office, No. 20 Broad-st. G. E. TAINTOR, Agent.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI First Mortgage Gold Bonds, principal and interest payable in gold, for sale, at a LOW PRICE, by S. SKAATS & BRO., No. 19 Broad-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1868. RESOLVED, THAT A DIVIDEND OF Six ($6) Per Cent. be declared, free of Government tax, of which Four Per Cent. is payable to stockholders on and after the 2d November, proximo, and the balance, Two ($2) Per Cent., the State and municipal tax on said shares, to be paid in behalf of the stockholders by the Bank. The transfer books will be closed from the 17th instant to the 2d proximo. E. WILLSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE RATHBONE OIL TRACT COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1868. THE RATHBONE OIL TRACT COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Six Cents a share, payable on and after the 9th day of November next, at the office of the Union Trust Company, No. 73 Broadway. The transfer books will be closed from the 19th inst. to the 9th of November. A. L. FURVES, Secretary.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1868. DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. has this day been declared by the Directors, free from taxation, payable on and after the 2d day of November next, until which date the transfer books will be closed. JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1868. A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this bank has been declared this day, payable on and after the 2d day of November next, free of Government tax. The transfer books will be closed until Nov. 1. GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000 paid by the UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight-st. Assets, $5,450,331 34.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK, CLINTON Hall, Astor-place.—Open daily from 10 to 3. Six per cent. interest. Money deposited now draws interest from Nov. 1; $1 to $5,000 received. J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

AMERICAN WALTHAM WATCHES, At very low prices. Send for the price list. BENEDICT BROTHERS, Jewelers, No. 691 Broadway, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—LOST LAST EVENING, BETWEEN Union-square and Pier No. 24 North River, a black carpet-bag, containing a few articles marked [illegible]. The above reward will be paid to anybody returning the same to Mr. DIBOIS, No. 3 Union-square.

DRY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED,

NEW STRIPED PARIS SKIRTINGS
in every desirable combination of colors.
NEW FRENCH AND ENGLISH SERGES FOR SUITS,
IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE SHADES.
NEW PARIS MOIRE-ANTIQUES,
in all the new colors, at $3 per yard, worth $5.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,

NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
Robes de Chambre, Breakfast Robes, Robes de nuit, Chemises, Skirts, Waists, Corsets, Corset-covers and undergarments of every description.

Children's Dresses, Skirts, Undergarments, Sacques, Hats and Caps.

Boys' Suits, Coats, Blouses, &c. Infants' Wardrobes. Bridal Trousseaux.

A large lot of Children's Cloaks and Sacques at half price.

SWISS PARTY DRESSES,
Beautifully trimmed, on hand or to order.

LORD & TAYLOR,

NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.

CLOAKS, SACQUES, CIRCULARS,
BASQUES, &c., &c.
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
TRAVELING SHAWLS,
CARRIAGE RUGS, &c., &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
ALSO,
a lot of
WINTER BASQUES AND SACQUES,
REDUCED FROM $30 AND $40 TO $15.

LORD & TAYLOR,

NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.

AT LORD & TAYLOR'S,

Rich Paris Silks, Black, Plain and Fancy, including all the new shades for evening wear; Velvets in all colors and widths; Satins, &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
ALSO,
French and English Dress Goods, including Empress and Biarritz Cloths, Poplins, Epinglines, Imperial Cords, French Merino, Alpacas, Mohairs, &c.,
AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.

MOURNING GOODS.

A full assortment of Bombazines, Serges, Australian Crapes, Tamises, Poplins, Biarritz and Empress Cloths, Mohairs, Alpacas, Delaines, Prints, &c., &c., at low prices.

LORD & TAYLOR,

NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.

HOSIERY & GLOVES.
Courvoisier's celebrated Kid Gloves; low-priced Kid Gloves; Lined Kid Gloves.
Dogskin and Wool Gloves for Winter.
Cartwright & Warner's celebrated Hosiery of our own importation; French Hosiery; Silk, Silk and Wool and All Wool Shirts and Drawers; Suspenders, Cravats, Collars, &c.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR

NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND ST.

FANCY CLOAKINGS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
Velveteens, Plushes, &c., &c., the finest assortment ever offered.

LORD & TAYLOR,

NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY,
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.

RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
Shawls, Flouncings, Fichus, Point Lace Sets, Barbes, Parasol Covers, Handkerchiefs, Trimming Laces; Paris Embroidered Sets, Inserting, &c., &c.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT.
Tambour and Nottingham Lace Curtains, Vestibule Laces, Muslin Draperies, Damasks, Reps, Terrys, Cords and Tassels, Bands, Loops, Cornices, Shades and Shade Holland Fixtures, &c., &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY,
NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.

HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS.
Shirtings, Sheetings, Linens, Towels, Napkins, Counterpanes, Quilts, Tidies, &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.,
NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY.

CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, BEDDING, &C.,
(AT GRAND-ST. STORE ONLY,)
AT REDUCED PRICES.

LORD & TAYLOR,

NOS. 255 TO 261 GRAND-ST.

FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
THE LARGEST STOCK
OF ABOVE GOODS
EVER IMPORTED INTO THIS COUNTRY.
BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT
they have already obtained the DESIGNS INTENDED FOR NEXT SPRING,
AND IN NOVELTY AND ELEGANCE
they far surpass anything yet produced.
Contracts taken for HOUSE PAINTING, FRESCOING and DECORATING in all its branches, and all work executed in the most artistic manner.
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,
Opposite Bond-st.

ELEGANT LYONS VELVET CLOAKS
At Moderate Prices.
No. 30 East 14th-st., near Union-square.
W. B. MACKENZIE, Supt.
C. G. HOOK.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
will open on MONDAY, Nov. 2,
AN ASSORTMENT OF
ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN
PARIS MADE VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH
CLOAKS, SACQUES, &c., &c.
ASTRAKHAN AND SEALSKIN SACQUES,
FROM $65 UPWARD.
DRESS SUITS, EVENING SUITS,
WALKING COSTUMES, FROM $10 UPWARD.
LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' UNDERGARMENTS.
EMBROIDERIES, LACES, LADIES' PARIS MADE VELVET AND SILK HATS, CHILDREN'S FELT HATS, &c.
JUST RECEIVED,
PER RECENT STEAMERS.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, NOV. 2,
SATIN STRIPED VELVETS, PLUSHES, VELVETEENS, RAYE SATINS,
IN THE LATEST PARISIAN STYLES AND COLORS,
SUITABLE FOR DRESSES AND MILLINERY PURPOSES, RECEIVED PER LAST STEAMERS.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,
LONG AND SQUARE,
FROM $40 UPWARDS,
PRICES GREATLY BELOW THEIR VALUE.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
will continue to make
LARGE ADDITIONS
to their popular stocks of
PLAIN AND PLAID POPLINS, GLACE REPS,
SILKS, SATINS, SERGES, &c., &c.,
PURCHASED AT THE RECENT LARGE AUCTION SALES AT EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
BROADWAY AND 10TH-ST.

MRS. ELFRED, FOR MANY YEARS forewoman with JAMES A. HEARN & SON, is now doing business for herself at her residence, No. 312 East 12th-st., near 2d-av. Ladies' garments cut and fitted.

DRY GOODS.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,

(Late with Lord & Taylor,)
AT THE NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
Near Bleecker-st.,
offer at retail a large assortment of
GENERAL DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING OF
SILKS,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
DRESS GOODS, &c.
ALSO,
LINENS,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
COMFORTERS,
and every description of
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
which were purchased at auction during the recent depression in prices, and which will bear most favorable comparison with those of any house in New-York.

BLANKETS,

COMFORTABLES
AND
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

LE BOUTILLIER BROS.

Will move in a few days to
UNION SQUARE.
They now offer great bargains in
4-4 TWILLED SERGE at 50 cents.
FRENCH MERINO and EMPRESS at 75 cents.
BLACK ALPACCA at 37½ cents.
BLACK SILKS of best makes.
IMITATION IRISH POPLINS, and
DRESS GOODS of all kinds.
FRENCH KID GLOVES, $1 a pair.
BEST PARIS KID GLOVES, $1 50.
Nos. 423 Broadway and 205 Canal-st.

A GREAT BIG

BLACK CAT

alogue full of failures can be traced to the ruinous system of high prices and big profits.
F. B. DON'T SAIL IN THAT BOAT.
FOR SALE AT RETAIL:
20,000 YDS. SPLENDID MUSLINS, 10c. a yard.
20,000 YDS. FINE AND HEAVY, 10c. a yard.
20,000 YDS. BEST LYMAN MUSLIN, 10c.
40,000 YDS. EXTRA FINE MUSLIN, 12½c.
10 bales yard-wide EXTRA FINE MUSLINS, 12½c.
15 BALES WIDE HEAVY MUSLIN, 12½c.
YARD-WIDE ATLANTIC MUSLINS, 12½c.
YARD-WIDE PACIFIC MUSLINS, 12½c.
ALSO, BEST RATHBURN MUSLIN, 12½c.
4 cases nearly as fine as Wamsuttas, 12½c. a yard.
BEST GREAT FALL MUSLIN, 12½c. a yard.
N. B.—We will not sell these goods to merchants.
ALSO, FROM AUCTION, BIG
LOTS BLANKETS, DRESS GOODS,
ALPACAS, MERINOES, FLANNELS, &c.,
at nearly any price you wish.
HEAVY AUCTION FLANNELS, 20c. and 25c.
BEST DELAINES, ONLY 20c.
BEST ATLANTIC PRINTS DOWN TO 6c.
FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st., and
FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

M. A. DOUGLASS
Having returned from Paris, has now open an elegant and extensive assortment of
CLOAKS,
COSTUMES,
TRIMMINGS,
LACES, &c., &c.
No. 13 East 17th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

M. A. PROVOT,
No. 31 East 14th-st., corner of University-place, has the pleasure to inform her customers and the ladies of New-York that she has opened her new stock of SUITS, OPERA CLOAKS, LINGERIE, CHILDREN'S CLOTHES,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

FURNITURE.

NEW FURNITURE WAREROOMS

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,
Desire to announce that they have added to their business a
FURNITURE DEPARTMENT,
in which they will keep the
MOST COMPLETE STOCK
to be found in the City. All goods manufactured under their immediate supervision and FULLY GUARANTIED.

With the above addition to our
UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT
we are now prepared to supply
CURTAINS AND FURNITURE
in keeping with each other; and our advantages in importing all our material will enable us to offer inducements in prices not to be found in other houses.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.

FURNITURE.—W. S. HUMPHRY'S FURNITURE and commission warerooms, No. 13 Astor-place, a few doors from Broadway. At reduced prices new and second-hand furniture, (our best makers,) carpets, pier and mantel mirrors, curtains, pianos, mattresses, &c. Cash advances on consignments, or goods purchased at a fair valuation.

CARPETS.

BODY BRUSSELS CARPETS.
in new designs, BRINTON & LEWIS and CROSSLEY'S make, bought previous to the advance, now in store and for sale at REDUCED PRICES at retail.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
No. 273 CANAL-ST.,
through to No. 31 Howard-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A few gentlemen's and families' washing at her own house, or go out by the day. Address Mrs. HAMALYN, No. 37 Oliver-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A TAILORESS, WORK IN families to cut and make boys' clothes; also ladies' polonaise and walking dresses. Address Mrs. A. A. WISE, No. 231 East 58th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 25 YEARS OF age, a situation; is a good plain gardener; thoroughly understands the care of cows and horses; would make himself useful on a gentleman's place. Address JOHN WHITTAKER, No. 425 Washington-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who understands his business. Apply at the residence of his present employer, No. 57 5th-av., on Saturday and Monday, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man as porter; can give good City reference. Address J. F. M., Box No. 119 Times Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged gentleman in some mercantile or manufacturing business, where an experience of many years in positions of trust and responsibility will be appreciated; salary not so much of an object as a permanent situation. Address L., Box No. 104 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as clerk or book-keeper; is a good accountant and will accept a moderate salary; references in the City. Address F., Box No. 180 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

SALESMEN WANTED—ONE FOR LINENS and white goods, another for laces and embroideries; must be thoroughly conversant with goods, and well acquainted with wholesale buyers. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st.

BOYS WANTED—17 YEARS OLD, TO CARRY parcels; salary $200 per annum. Apply to JAMES A. HEARN & SON, No. 775 Broadway.

MEDICAL.

DR. EDWARDS, PHYSICIAN FOR chronic diseases, aided by electricity and magnetism, cures obstinate cases of scrofula, paralysis, nervous diseases, female complaints, &c. No. 842 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO gentlemen can have a superior second-story front room in a first-class house with a private family and excellent board at $3.. in 17th-st., near Stuyvesant-square; another room additional, if desired, at reasonably increased price; unexceptionable references given and required. Address HOWARD, Box No. 3,348 Post Office.

LODGINGS WANTED WITHOUT BOARD—For an elderly gentleman and his servant; two bedrooms and sitting-room, unfurnished; west of Broadway and 5th-av.; quiet, neat, and respectable; nothing wanted but the lodgings. Address, with description of rooms and terms (moderate), Box 6,658 Post Office.

CHOICE ROOMS AND A BEAUTIFUL parlor, handsomely furnished, for single gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, without board, on reasonable terms, in that nice block between 3d and 2d avs., one block from Broadway; modern improvements; family private; references exchanged. No. 107 East 13th-st.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO let to single gentlemen, with breakfast and supper if desired, in 29th-st., near Broadway; prices reasonable. Address Mrs. C. A., Station G, New-York Post Office.

NO. 57 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway.—Handsome second and third-story front rooms, with board, to a party of gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; also, single rooms; reference given and required.

WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE ROOMS (UNFURNISHED) in a house occupied by the owner, between Washington-square and Murray Hill; only first-class location desired, for which a liberal price will be paid. Address Room No. 2 Brevoort House.

NO. 366 9TH-AV., NEAR 33D-ST.—AN American family have a very pleasant second floor to let, furnished, with board, together or in single rooms; a comfortable home guaranteed; terms moderate; references.

NO. 13 EAST 28TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison avs.—To let, a second-story front room in first-class house, with board, kept by a French family; references exchanged.

NO. 23 5TH-AV.—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED and delightfully-located apartments for desirable persons of quiet and refined tastes; first floor and private table; references required.

THE ENTIRE SECOND FLOOR, WITH other rooms, suitable for a family or gentlemen, to rent, with board, in a first-class house. No. 2 West 13th-st., first house from 5th-av. Reference.

PARTIES DESIRING BOARD OR BOARDERS, apply at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.; houses are registered, visited and recommended free; references required; only good locations accepted.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A LADY AND TWO daughters; one 6 years, and one 15 years old, above 14th-st.; one large pleasant room, with fire and gas; terms not over $35. Address G., Box No. 214 Times Office.

NO. 72 WEST 35TH-ST.—ONE LARGE room and two hall bedrooms to let furnished with board, suitable for gentlemen and their wives; also single gentlemen. References.

A FAMILY AT NO. 260 WEST 11TH-ST. will let, with board, three rooms on second floor, singly or in suite, at moderate prices. Everything home made.

NO. 40 WEST 21ST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.—Pleasant rooms to let, with unexceptionable board; private table if desired; references exchanged.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOM, with pantries, gas and bath, to a single gentleman or gentleman and wife, with or without board. No. 7 St. Mark's-place.

A LARGE DOUBLE FRONT ROOM, handsomely furnished, with board, for gentleman and wife; house first class; references exchanged. No. 271 West 11th-st., near Bleecker.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN and wife, on or about the 1st of December, in a private family; references exchanged. Address K., Box No. 2,225.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, WITH board; location 24th-st. Apply to W. B., No. 103 Liberty-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms at No. 31 East 14th-st., corner of University-place. Apply up stairs.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5TH-AV.—First floor, three rooms en suite, complete, to let, with private table only.

FRONT ROOMS ON SECOND OR THIRD floor, handsomely furnished; private table if desired. Apply at No. 15 West 24th-st.

A FAMILY OR A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with handsome rooms and excellent board at No. 36 West 5th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN YONKERS WILL let a large and small room, with board, for the Winter. Address Box No. 303 Yonkers Post Office.

THIRD HOUSE FROM UNION-SQUARE. —Rooms without board for gentlemen only, at No. 18 East 17th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

NO. 58 WEST 23D-ST., HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to rent, with board. References exchanged.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent to one gentleman, without board, at No. 13 East 16th-st.

NO. 20 WEST 16TH-ST.—PLEASANT room and board for one or two gentlemen.

A FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM. No. 459 6th-av., marble building.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PROCLAMATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1868.

To the People of the City of New-York:

We are on the eve of an important election. Intense excitement pervades the whole community. Unscrupulous, designing and dangerous men, political partisans, are resorting to extraordinary means to increase it. Gross and unfounded charges of fraud are made by them against those high in authority. Threats are made against naturalized citizens, and the authority of the Judges and the seal of the Supreme Court is defied. A Grand Jury of the United States Court, summoned through the agency of those who are in this scheme, has, as I have been informed been induced, without that preliminary examination which is usual, and which is afforded by law for the protection of character, to find, in great haste and secrecy, bills of indictment against divers persons for the purpose openly avowed of intimidating them in the discharge of their public duties. The United States Marshal, a violent political partisan, has assumed to himself the power and duty of appointing swarms of special deputies to take their places at the polls, and to threaten and awe the electors of the State of New-York in the exercise of their high privilege of casting their votes for the chief officers of the nation and State. It is the first time in the history of the country that United States Government officials have attempted to interfere with free elections in the Empire State, and the act is attended with danger.

Evidence is accumulating that the combination of dangerous men who have set on foot and thus far carried into execution these unusual and unjustifiable movements have done so for two purposes:

First—To conceal and cover their own schemes of fraud which they hope to consummate by the aid of untried or pardoned criminals.

Second—So to excite the masses of the people in this City who are opposed to them, as to lead them into acts of disorder and violent resistance.

In the exercise of my duty as Chief Magistrate of this City, I call upon all good people to unite in preventing the consummation of this scheme. Let them watch carefully the movements of those who seek to perpetrate great frauds, while they charge fraud upon others, and above all things let them see to it that there shall be no scenes of violence or disorder on the day of election. Perfect peace and order are essential to the welfare of the City, the prosperity of the State, and the maintenance of the rights of all the people.

Nothing but evil and calamity can come from any disturbance of the public peace. Those in authority and those out of it alike find their protection in the maintenance of law and the preservation of order. Let no citizen, however, be deterred by any threats or fears from the discharge of his duty at the polls or elsewhere, but let him assert his rights boldly, resolutely, and at the same time with calmness and dignity, and he will find his perfect protection under the laws and the lawfully constituted authorities of the State of New-York.

By virtue of authority vested in me by law, I hereby offer a reward of $100, to be paid on the arrest and conviction of any person charged with a violation of the Election laws of this State, and a like sum to be paid on the arrest and conviction of any person charged with intimidating, obstructing or defrauding any voter in the exercise of his right as an elector.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and official seal, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, this 31st day of October, A. D. 1868.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

TO BUTCHERS AND OTHER MARKET DEALERS.
CENTRAL MARKET,
ON BROADWAY, 48TH-ST. AND 7TH-AV.
Stands, with 5-year leases, for all kinds of market business, are now being sold in the new market. Those desirous of obtaining choice locations should apply at once on the premises.

PATENTS.

In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with the first installment of Government and Stamp fees, $16, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet containing Law and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Established twenty-five years—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the best Illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper. $3 a year.

GOODSPEED'S GOLDEN FOUNTAIN PENS.—60 lines written with one pen of ink; no blotting; one dozen assorted samples sent for 25 cents; agents make $10 a day. Address GOODSPEED & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INEBRIATE ASYLUM, WARD'S ISLAND,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1868.

THIS INSTITUTION, UNDER THE DIrection of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, is now open for the reception of patients. A limited number can be provided with superior accommodations, at prices ranging from $5 to $15 per week. Further information may be obtained by addressing GEORGE KELLOCK, No. 1 Bond-st.

JAMES BOWEN,
ISAAC BELL,
O. W. BRENNAN,
JAS. B. NICHOLSON,
Commissioners.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, LATEST designs, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S Manufactory, No. 53 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A LEADING CLOTH HOUSE WISHES to engage for next year several experienced salesmen, who can sell at least one hundred thousand dollars each. With men having an established reputation, liberal arrangements will be made. Address Box No. 1,753 New-York Post Office, giving references and amount, location and character of trade.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING SOLD HIS horses, now offers his Victoria at $400, cost $900; one top-buggy, $200; one open-buggy, $150; sulky, $65; close coach $550, cost $1,400; four sets harness. To be seen at CALVIN WITTY'S Carriage Warerooms, No. 638 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A FEW TOP AND NO TOP WAGons to close the business of the late firm of JOHN C. PARKER & CO.
This is an opportunity seldom met with to buy first-class work at a low price.
Call at the factory, No. 63 East 28th-st.

HORSES AND CARTS WANTED—ON 47th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Highest wages paid.

$30 WILL BUY A GOOD WORK HORSE, sound and kind in all harness. Inquire of MICHAEL DOOLING, No. 1 Bridge-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AUCTION SALE OF VILLA PLOTS AT Cranford, N. J., by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., TUESDAY, Nov. 10. Particulars in auction column.

FOR SALE CHEAP IF SOLD BEFORE 3D of November next, a first-class residence in West Hoboken, beautifully located, overlooking the Hudson River and New-York Bay; grounds well improved and house commodious and in first-rate order; will be sold with or without furniture, at a low figure if sold soon. Possession immediate; horse-cars passing the premises reach Hoboken Ferry in 25 minutes. Apply at No. 266 Canal-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—TERMS EASY—FOUR brown-stone houses, three stories, high-stoop, basement and sub-cellar, as follows: Two on 114th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; one on 110th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, one on 59th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Apply to WINTERS, HUNT & CO., No. 259 Bowery.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 31.

AN ELEGANT, RUNNING THROUGH and advantageously-located lot, 25x200, surrounded by mansions, on the north side of 125th-st.; 100 feet wide; few feet from the 7th-av. Boulevard, (as widened 150 feet;) will be sold at easy terms; title unquestionable. Apply to owners, JEITLES BROS., No. 55 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, FOUR-story brown-stone front, No. 111½ East 39th-st., near Park-av. Inquire on the premises of E. H. COLWIN.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25x29.11; south side 133d-st., 260 feet east of 6th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE BY INSTALLMENTS; immediate possession; three-story high-stoop basement and sub-cellar brick house, mastic front, range, bath, wash tubs, hot and cold water on every floor, gas and elegant gas fixtures in every room, each floor heated from basement; perfect order; splendid location, 3 minutes' from ferry, near Fulton-av.; $8,750; $1,000 or more cash, balance on mortgage.
J. ANDREW, Building Bank,
No. 202 Broadway.

A HANDSOME HOUSE AT A BARGAIN—All improvements; fine yard, with grapes, &c.; one-half block from Fort Green Park; immediate possession. C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, TO RENT AND FOR SALE, BY S. W. BENEDICT, NO. 586 6TH-AV.

TO LET—AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, FURnished house, containing six bedrooms, parlor, dining-room, pantry, bath, water-closet, laundry and kitchen, three servants' rooms; two large vegetable gardens; plenty shade; excellent water; stable, if desired; possession at once; moderate rent to a good tenant. Apply to FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 10 Wall-st.

TO RENT TILL MAY 1, A HANDSOMELY furnished house, one hour from the City and easily accessible; house has every convenience, gas, bath-room, billiard table, burglar alarm, and superior furnace, and but five minutes from depot. For further particulars address Box No. 1,225 Post-Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT FORT WASHINGton to let for six months or one year from 1st of November: a large mansion, with about nine acres of land, grapery, green house, stable, &c. For terms apply to MORRWOOD & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THREE THREE-story and French attic brick houses, situated on Hamilton-square, Jersey City. For particulars apply to WM. A. CROCKER, No. 76 Cedar-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—No. 627, near Bleecker-st.; building marble, seven stories; lot 50 feet wide, 200 deep, extending through to Mercer-st. If wanted, the lessee may have a loan of $100,000 or $200,000.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE IN NEW-YORK, Harlem or Brooklyn, a three-story and basement house, in a good neighborhood, for part cash; balance in lands near railroad in the State of Michigan, or fine prairie lands in the State of Iowa, located near the county seat. Address, with full particulars, price, location, &c., RICHARD SHARP, Box No. 5,194 New-York Post Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE with modern improvements in a first-class neighborhood, in New York, Harlem or Brooklyn. Price, from $5,000 to $8,000; possession in 30 days; give location, price, and full particulars. Address Box No. 5,194 New-York City Post Office.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The well known fast sailing steamship
YAZOO, Capt. HODGES,
will sail for the above port, from Pier No. 36 North River, on
SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 P. M.
Passage money, $65 in currency.
No freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS,
CALLING AT HAVANA.
The well known steamship
YAZOO, Capt. HODGES,
will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on
SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamers
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Nov. 5,
at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau, Nov. 5.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Nov. 12.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Nov. 19.
For freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP PENNSYLVANIA, HALL,
Will leave SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 11 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. WASHINGTON...GAGER...SATURDAY, Nov. 7
CORTES..................NELSON..SATURDAY, Nov. 14
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
The first-class steamship THAMES will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, and MONTGOMERY on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Cabin passage $20.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 5, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine steamship MONTEREY will sail on the following Thursday.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The fine steamer GRANADA, Capt. HARRIS, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on TUESDAY, Nov. 10, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC Mail Steamship Company's steamers via Panama.—Steamer ALASKA sails on MONDAY, Nov. 9, at 12. Freight received at Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., until 4 P. M. SATURDAY, Nov. 7.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. —U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—GENEVIEVE AT 8.
Sole Lessee and Director.............J. GRAU.
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS OF
OFFENBACH'S RENOWNED SPECTACULAR
OPERA BOUFFE GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT,
EVERY EVENING, SATURDAY, MATINEE,
presented with a splendor of mise en scene never equaled in America, never surpassed in Europe,
WITH ROSE-BELL, DESCLAUZAS, GUERETTE, CARRIER, BECKERS, GEROTS, BOURGOIN, GOBY, PETIT, BARGEAR, GABEL, who created the rôle of Pitt, the Gens d'Armes, and the entire strength of the Company.
Orchestra Seats, $1 50; dress circle, $1; private boxes, $10; proscenium boxes, $15; general admission, $1.
NOTICE.—FAMILY CIRCLE 50 CENTS.
For Saturday Matinee only Private Boxes will be secured.

BIERSTADT'S
NEW PICTURE,
"VESUVIUS,"
Now on exhibition at
PUTNAM'S ART GALLERY,
No. 661 Broadway.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE OF THE NEW-YORK INFIRMARY.—The Opening Exercises of the Winter Session will be held on MONDAY, Nov. 2, at 8 P. M., at the Infirmary, No. 126 2d-av., corner of 8th-st.
The Introductory Lecture will be delivered by Dr. ELIZABETH BLACKWELL. HENRY J. RAYMOND, Dr. WILLARD PARKER, and other speakers, will address the meeting.

GREAT NATIONAL HORSE FAIR AT Norwalk, Conn., Nov. 10, 11 and 12, under the auspices of the Fairfield County Agricultural Society. $5,500 in premiums. Open to horses from every section. For particulars see bills, or address CHARLES E. PLUMB, Secretary, JONATHAN CAMP, President.

LECTURES.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S
ANNUAL COURSE OF HUMOROUS LECTURES
AT STEINWAY HALL.
"THE SPRATTS AT SARATOGA,"
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 9, 1868.
"MRS. GRUNDY,"
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 16.
"PLANCHETTE"—MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 23.
The sale of reserved seats will commence on MONDAY, Nov. 2, at Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway; R. C. Root & Anthony's, No. 62 Liberty-st.; J. L. Peters', No. 198 Broadway; Tremaine's, No. 481 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Mitchell & Seixas's, No. 911 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall.

A STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.
LECTURE BY
ANNA E. DICKINSON,
in behalf of the
WORKINGWOMEN'S ASSOCIATION,
COOPER INSTITUTE,
THURSDAY, NOV. 5.

Single Tickets	25c.
Reserved Seats	50c.
Family Tickets, six for	$1.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; lecture to commence at 8.
Tickets for sale at the American News Co.'s, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Fowler & Wells', No. 389 Broadway; McFarland's, corner of 5th-av. and 23d-st., and at the office of *The Revolution*, No. 37 Park-row, Room No. 20.
Reserved and Family Tickets only at the above office.

DANCING.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.
Mr. TRENOR'S classes are now open AT HIS BEAUTIFUL ACADEMY ROOMS, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., opposite Reservoir Park,
On WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, At 4 and 8 P. M. The SECOND SOIREE, on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, is open to all persons of undoubted respectability.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Ladies, Wednesdays and Saturdays at	2 o'clock.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays	4 o'clock.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at	8 o'clock.

MR. AND MRS. HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING AND LIGHT GYMNASTICS, at No. 64 West 34th-st. Classes in dancing for ladies and children daily; for gentlemen, Monday and Thursday; classes for light gymnastics, Tuesday and Friday. Particular care taken for round and high shoulders.

PROF. VON ETTE'S DANCING ACADemies, No. 681 6th-av., and Plimpton's building, corner Stuyvesant and 9th-st. Classes for ladies or gentlemen, from 8 to 10 P. M. For children, from 4 to 6 P. M. Send for circular at Professor's residence, No. 557 6th-av.

DUMAS'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st.—Class WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, children, ladies; EVERY EVENING, ladies, gentlemen; all dances taught perfectly in one quarter.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 4 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS LINE
TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 600 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M.
M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER,
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMers ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE.—THE steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will continue their passages from Desbrosses-st. at 8 A. M., and from 34th-st., at 8:15, to, and including FRIDAY, Oct. 30, after which they will be withdrawn for the season. Landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson.

LOW FARE TO ALBANY AND TROY.—Only $1 50.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44, north of Spring-st., at 6 every evening, Saturdays excepted, connecting with rail West and North. Fare on Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

TWELVE DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND
WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER COACHES, BETWEEN the Railroad termini.
Passengers and Express matter carried through on mail time.
For further information apply at the General Office of the Company,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
where through tickets can be purchased.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays only 12, midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.
Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 3d of November, 1868, for furnishing, by contract, the following-named musical instruments, viz.:

1 E flat clarionet, 1 baritone,
1 B flat clarionet, 1 brass tenor-drum,
1 B flat cornet, 1 E flat alto.
1 E flat trumpet,

The above-named instruments will be of plain, inexpensive manufacture, but good, and suitable for the purpose intended.
No bid will be entertained unless accompanied by samples of all the instruments.
Further information may be had at this office.
The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of a bid, as may be deemed to the interest of the service.
Proposals should state how soon the instruments can be furnished, and should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing musical instruments."
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
C. G. SAWTELLE,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. and Qm. U. S. A.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of TICKNOR & FIELDS is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. HOWARD M. TICKNOR retiring.
The subscribers will continue the publishing business, as successors to the late firm, under the name of FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO.
JAMES T. FIELDS,
JAMES R. OSGOOD,
JOHN S. CLARK.
BOSTON, Oct. 29, 1868.

THE FIRM OF FARRAR & LYON having been dissolved by the death of Mr. HENRY C. LYON, the business affairs of said firm will be closed up by me, as surviving partner, at No. 91 South-st.
All persons indebted to or having claims against said late firm are requested to call at once for the purpose of adjusting and settling the same.
CHARLES FARRAR.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1868.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
Corner 8th-av. and 23d-st.
H. L. BATEMAN..............Lessee and Manager
REVIVAL OF LA BELLE HELENE,
MONDAY, NOV. 2,
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK,
OFFENBACH'S GRAND OPERA BOUFFE,
LA BELLE HELENE.
Mlle. TOSTEE as Helene.
LAMBELE as Orestes.
M. DECRE as Paris.
(his first appearance at this establishment.)
M. DUCHESNE as Agamemnon.
M. LAGRIFFOUL as Calchas.
M. LEDUC as Menelaus.
M. HOUDIN as Ajax I.
(of the Palais Royal and Porte St. Martin Theatre, Paris; his first appearance in New-York.)
M. GUIDON as Ajax II.
M. DARON as Achilles.
To give increased eclat to the revival of this celebrated Opera, NEW SCENERY AND COSTUMES have been prepared, and the
ORCHESTRA AND CHORUS
have been largely increased and strengthened.
Reserved seats for sale at Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and at the box office of the Opera House.
BELLE HELENE MATINEE
SATURDAY, NOV. 7, at 1 o'clock,
on which occasion the price of admission will be (with the exception of private boxes)
$1 TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
When they will produce an original Opera Bouffe, entitled
BARBER BROWN; Or, THE PACIFIC SLOPER,
And produced in a style of splendor never yet equaled on the minstrel stage.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT...............................Director.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE UNVARYING SUCCESS
attending the performances at this ever-popular resort as well as the
SELECT AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCES
who nightly throng the spacious amphitheatre, afford the best possible evidence that Meritorious Equestrian Entertainments, when presented with a due regard to the requirements of refinement and good taste, can be made to command the approbation and support of the best classes of the community.
Third week of the Asiatic Spectacle of
THE CHINESE FESTIVAL;
OR, FEAST OF LANTERNS,
a production which will be found replete with
ANIMATED ACTION
AND BRILLIANT PAGEANTRY!
ALL THE CHAMPION RIDERS
AND STAR GYMNASTS AND ACROBATS
of the Great New-York Circus Troupe in
DIVERSIFIED SCENES IN THE CIRCLE,
including every variety of
DASHING HORSEMANSHIP
AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES,
presented in a style of elegance
UNPARALLELED IN AMERICA.

GREAT SUCCESS!
THE FAVORITE, AS WELL AS THE BEST.
THE EUROPEAN CIRCUS,
CORNER OF 34TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.
PERFORMANCES NIGHTLY, AT 8.
MATINEES DAILY AT 2½.
AND NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.
ROBINSON, THE CHAMPION,
ONLY GREAT RIDER,
IS WITH THIS CIRCUS.
NO ONE CAN BE COMPARED TO HIM.
THE PRESS AND PEOPLE ADMIT THIS FACT.
THE BEST FEMALE RIDERS,
THE BEST GYMNASTS,
THE BEST COMPANY,
make this the
BEST CIRCUS IN NEW-YORK,
THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.
First week of
HER HOLTON,
THE CALIFORNIA HERCULES,
A Marvel of Physical Strength.
TUESDAY, NOV. 3, AT 10,
or—should the weather prove unfavorable—first clear day,
GRAND DEMONSTRATIVE PARADE,
from 34th-st., to Broadway, to Canal-st., Bowery, Chatham-st., East Broadway, Grand-st., Bowery, 3d-av., 23d-st., 4th-av., 32d-st., to
BROADWAY AND 34TH-ST.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.
THIS SUNDAY, NOV. 1,
TWO GRAND CONCERTS,
AFTERNOON AT 3½—EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
BY THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA,
AND EMINENT SOLOISTS.
CONDUCTOR..........THEODORE THOMAS.
ADMISSION TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
The Winter Concerts will commence immediately after the completion of the extensive alterations now in progress for the Winter season.

ALLEMANIA HALL,
No. 18 East 16th-st., between 5th-av. and Union-square.
Prof. ROHDE'S geological exhibition, (57 tableaux, 24 feet square,) EARTH AND MAN.
Every evening at 8; Saturday only at 2. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seat, $1.

PRIZE REBUS, JOKES, CONUNDRUMS, caricatures and fun of all sorts, November number of Nick Nax.

I. O. O. F.

I. O. OF O. F.—MEMBERS OF LEBANON ENcampment No. 12 are hereby notified to attend at their Camp Room on MONDAY, Nov. 2, at 11½ o'clock, to attend the funeral of our late Brother, J. D. Ferdon, at No. 77 West 44th-st., corner 6th-av. By order of
WM. H. REYNOLDS, C. P.

MUSICAL.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

ORGAN WANTED.—SMALL PIPE ORGAN wanted, suitable for small room. Address, giving particulars as to stops, make and lowest cash price, B. H. M., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS WANTED—6, 6½, 6¾ and 7 octaves; for cash. Address Box No. 3,567 New-York Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 8 Cortlandt-st.—Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

FINE ARTS.
NOW ON EXHIBITION, FREE, AT MINER & BARKER'S ART GALLERY, NO. 845 BROADWAY, the large and valuable collection of high-class modern oil paintings, comprising the entire gallery of A. D'Huyvetter, Esq., most of which were painted to order for him by the most distinguished artists of the Dusseldorf, Belgian, French and American schools, and which for excellence of artistic merit have never been excelled in any assemblage of paintings ever offered for public exhibition and sale in this City. The following artists will be found represented, viz.:

J. Robie,
H. Suesfels,
Adolph Dillens,
Henrietta Ronner,
C. M. Webb,
H. Herzog,
C. Verlat,
J. Fauvelet,
Count de Bylandt,
F. de Brackeleer,
F. Munn,
P. Daurise,
Jas. M. Hart,
A. F. Bellows,
W. Sonntag and others.

E. Verboeckhoven,
F. Roffiaen,
David de Noter,
L. Van Kuyck,
M. Ten Kate,
E. de Prater,
H. Ten Kate,
Paul Soyer,
F. Kruseman,
H. Von Seben,
Schelessinger,
Carabain,
Geo. Innis,
J. B. Bristol,

David Cole,
L. Robbe,
T. Gerard,
W. Verschuur,
Portielje,
C. E. Boetcher,
H. Savoy,
Aufrey,
C. Leickert,
Alex. Werst,
E. Bosch,
A. Eversen,
V. Nehlig,
J. H. Dolph,

The gallery will be open to the public, free, on and after MONDAY, Nov. 2, till days of sale which will take place on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 19 and 20, at 7½ o'clock, by HENRY D. MINER & BARKER, Auctioneers, No. 8 Cortlandt-st.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL BEDDING AND CLOTHING.
ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 24, 1868.
Will be sold at public auction, in this city, at the Judiciary-square Warehouse, E-street, between 4th and 5th sts., on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of Hospital Bedding and Clothing, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department of the army, viz.:
10,000 gray blankets.
10,000 bed sacks.
20,000 pillow-ticks.
20,000 pairs woolen socks.
15,000 gowns.
15,000 slippers.
The above articles will be sold in lots, to suit both large and small purchasers.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
Five (5) days will be allowed to parties purchasing to remove their property.
If goods are not all sold on the day advertised, the sale will be continued daily.
CHAS. SUTHERLAND,
Ass't Med. Purveyor, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
693,200 DOLLARS. UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SPECIAL SALE OF BONDS, BY ORDER OF H. R. HULBURD, ESQ., COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY OF THE U. S. TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, 1868, at 12½ o'clock P. M., at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building:) $693,200 United States Government Registered Bonds, embracing 5-20s, 10-40s and 6s, of 1862, 1864, 1866 and 1881.
These bonds are to be sold for the redemption of various National Banks failed, and now in the hands of receivers for liquidation.
Terms of sale: Ten per cent. on the day of sale and the balance on the following day, when the securities will be delivered to the purchaser at the office of ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 43 Pine-st.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.
CRANFORD, N. J.—BY A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., auctioneers and dealers in New-Jersey real estate, No. 26 Pine-st.
TUESDAY, Nov. 10, 1868, absolute sale of 200 villa plots at Cranford, 16 miles from New-York, by the C. R. R. of New-Jersey. These lots are handsomely situated on an elevation commanding fine views of the mountains and the surrounding country, and within five minutes' walk of the railroad station. Cranford is a growing town, 45 minutes from New-York, and four miles from Elizabeth, and is well supplied with good churches, schools and stores. A special train will leave the foot of Liberty-st. on the day of sale, at 11 A. M. Refreshments served on the grounds before the sale. For railroad passes, maps and full particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
FIRST-CLASS HOUSE ON WEST 25TH-ST., BETWEEN 7TH AND 8TH AVS., AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 5, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway;
WEST 25TH-ST.—The handsome four-story and basement high-stoop brick house and lot No. 245 West 25th-st., north side, between 7th and 8th avs. House is 20 by about 50 feet in depth, in perfect order, and has all conveniences, with independent walls both sides; lot 20x98 feet 9 inches. The property is rented until May 1, 1869, at $3,000 per annum, with privilege of side-light on easterly wall.
For maps and permits apply to the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
WEST SIDE PROPERTY AT AUCTION, Nov. 10, by MULLER, WILKINS & CO. An elegant full-size independent brown-stone house, on north side of 71st-st., 350 feet distant from the Central Park. This property overlooks the Park, and is within a few steps of the mineral springs, the skating pond, lake, Terrace, Ramble, Mall, music grounds, horseback road, children's play grounds, Circle, Boulevard, &c.; lot 21x102, with stable on rear. Maps at No. 7 Pine-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
GREATER CROWDS THAN EVER.
Only standing room at 8. Throngs turned away.
258th to 264th performance of G. L. Fox's Reconstructed Pantomime
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
The Inimitable American Comedian and Clown,
Mr. GEORGE L. FOX.
Mlle. SANGALI and the ITALIAN BALLET,
(The best Ballet Troupe in America.)
Fairy Marvels. | Fairy Enchantments. | Comic Tricks. | "The" Hit. | Grand Ballets. | Witty Burlesque. | Gorgeous Spectacle.
C. K. Fox ....Pantaloon | F. Lacy ....Burlesque
Mlle. Laurent ....Columbine | Millie Sackett ...Burlesque
H. D. MATINEES 1½ Wednesdays and Saturdays.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK.
EVERY EVENING, until further notice,
THE LANCASHIRE LASS.
The success of the season.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Sole Proprietor..............................William Worrell
B. A. Baker.......................................Stage Manager
WILL OPEN
for the regular dramatic season, after a thorough renovation, on
WEDNESDAY NIGHT, Nov. 4,
when will be produced, with entire new scenery and stage furniture, the famous American sensation, by Mr. Augustin Daly, which is now the attraction at FIVE THEATRES IN LONDON, and is being played throughout England and the United States,
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
Mrs. F. B. CONWAY as Laura Cortlandt.
Mr. F. B. CONWAY as Byke.
(Their first appearance in New-York for many years.)
Mr. J. K. MORTIMER as Snorkey.
Mr. C. T. PARSLOE as Bermudas.
Miss VIOLA CROCKER as Peachblossom.
Miss BLANCH GREY as Pearl.
And Mrs. EDWARD WRIGHT, Mr. JAMES G. DUNN, Mr. H. C. RYNER, Mr. HURLEY in their original parts.
THE WONDROUS RAILROAD SENSATION,
THE GREAT PIER AND RIVER SCENE,
THE HUMORS OF THE TOMBS COURT,
All revived in their original perfectness.
Box office open Monday morning, at 8 o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
First nights of the last great sensation drama of AFTER DARK, OR SCENES OF LIFE IN LONDON.
Entire new scenery and thrilling effects. Powerful cast. Popular Farce.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 2 O'CLOCK.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 720 B'way.
COMMENCE AT A QUARTER TO EIGHT.
First time of the new local illustration,
THE ONLY LEON'S "BEND."
First time, after elaborate preparation, with new and GORGEOUS COSTUMES! MAGNIFICENT SCENERY! MARVELOUS TRANSFORMATIONS! AND NOVEL EFFECTS!
a new local sensation-burlesque, introducing the entire music of M. Offenbach, and all the peculiarities, oddities, whims and idiosyncracies of the times, by LEON, and called
ORPHEE AUX ENFERS—ORPHEE AUX ENFERS.
ORPHEE ENFERS
ORPHEE Eurydice. ENFERS
ORPHEE THE ONLY LEON. ENFERS
ORPHEE Eurydice. ENFERS
ORPHEE ENFERS
ORPHEE ENFERS
ORPHEE AUX ENFERS—ORPHEE AUX ENFERS.
First appearance of the great California comedians,
LESLIE AND RAYNOR.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.
14th-st., adjoining the Academy of Music 14th-st.
First time of an Original Operatic Burlesque,
LA SOMNAMBULA,
THE MIDNIGHT GRECIAN BENDER,
who WALKED in her SLEEP;
or, THE VILLAGE INN AND THE COUNT OUT.

EUGENE.	SOMNAMBULA.	UNSWORTH.
DEMPSTER.	SOMNAMBULA.	SEYMOUR.
ROCKEFELLER.	SOMNAMBULA.	EPH. HORN.
CHAS. HENRY.	SOMNAMBULA.	W. P. GRIER.
HOGAN.	SOMNAMBULA.	HUGHES.
HOWARD.	SOMNAMBULA.	WAR'N WHITE.

DAN BRYANT! DAN BRYANT! AS THE LIVE INGIN.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, 14TH-ST. OPERA HOUSE.

THE TURF.

HOBOKEN RACES—FALL MEETING.
FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 4.
FIRST RACE.—A Hurdle Race, with welter weights, two miles, over eight hurdles, for a premium of $400; $300 to first horse, $75 to second and $25 to third.
SECOND RACE.—Premium $250; dash of a mile; $200 to first and $50 to second horse.
THIRD RACE.—Mile heats; premium $300—$250 to first and $50 to second horse. Entries to be made to the Secretary before 4 o'clock P. M. on the day previous to the race.
SECOND DAY, FRIDAY, NOV. 6.
FIRST RACE.—Handicap Hurdle; two miles, eight hurdles: premium $400—$300 to first horse, $75 to second and $25 to third; no horse allowed to start in second hurdle unless he ran in the first. Entries to be made immediately after the main race; weights to be declared on the morning of the race.
SECOND RACE.—Consolation Premium, $250; one and one-eighth miles; $200 to first and $50 to second; usual allowance to beaten horses.
THIRD RACE.—Mile heats; premium $250—$300 to first and $50 to second horse; the winner of the mile and repeat race on first day to carry five pounds extra.
FOURTH RACE.—Dash of one mile, for hacks, gentlemen riders; welter weights; for cup valued at $100; ten per cent entrance; four or more to start. No horse permitted to start who has been trained over a regular track within the last six months.
J. HARVEY LYONS, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NORWALK, CONN.
C. M. SELLECK, PRINCIPAL.
The Winter session of this school will commence on WEDNESDAY, 4th of November next.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d st., New-York, re-opens Sept. 22. Prof. W. F. de Haas will teach the classes in object drawing and painting.
Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MR. DUANE S. EVERSON,
for four years classical tutor in Columbia College, will reopen Sept. 16, at No. 1,187 Broadway, near 28th-st., the Select English Classical and Mathematical School for boys, lately under the charge of Mr. R. P. Jencks. Number limited.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School,
Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av.,
will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. Macaulay will be in town from Sept. 8.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.
For full information, see circular. Address as above.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS'
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. For circulars apply to
JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

J. H. MORSE, A. M., GRADUATE OF Harvard, and of long experience as a teacher, will open MONDAY, Oct. 5, at Nos. 621 and 623 6th-av., a select English, Mathematical and Classical School for boys; number limited to twenty; highest references given. Address I. H. MORSE, No. 153 East 33d-st.

A LATE PROFESSOR IN A UNIVERSITY, Graduate and Scholar of Trinity College, Dublin, and contributor to literary journals, takes pupils in Classics, English Composition, Literature and History; highest references. Address F. B. C., Box No. 82 Station D.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PREPARATORY class for boys from 7 to 10 years of age; conducted by Mrs. Parrott and Professors, 42d-st. and Broadway. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway and Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of Dr. F. BERTHET will open Sept. 21, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 260 Bowery. Special instruction, day and evening, in commercial and English branches. Rooms for ladies, and private instruction.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class Boarding School for both sexes. Term opens Dec. 28.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

NEW-YORK UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR-SCHOOL—With primary department, fits boys for business, college, West Point and the Naval Academy.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE CHILDREN, OF any age under 12 years, to board, educate and care for; good references given. For terms, &c., address SCHOOL, Stamford, Conn.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Special preparation for college. Refers by permission to the Faculties of Yale, Wesleyan and Rutgers.
S. T. FROST, Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL—NO. 1,214 Broadway. Boys prepared for college or business. For references see circular.

MISS YOUNG'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and masters, No. 1,214 Broadway. Gymnasium attached.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS —Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—English, French and German taught.

A. WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR boys, at Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., will reopen Nov. 2.

MT. PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—PRIVATE classes for boys, Amherst, Mass.; established 1845. Classical and commercial. H. O. NASH, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A MALE ASSISTANT IN ERASMUS Hall Academy, Flatbush, L. I.; he must possess tact and experience in school government and be thoroughly competent to instruct in vocal music and in all the branches of an English and mathematical education. Address E. T. MACK, Principal.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Resume of the Proceedings of the Triennial Convention—What Has Been Done and What Has Been Left Undone.

The General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, whose triennial session has just closed, accomplished very little and occupied a great deal of time in doing it, as is usual with convocations of this character. Many measures of unusual importance were proposed, but with very few exceptions they were either not acted on at all, or the final disposal of them was postponed for three years or more. Eighteen days were spent for the most part in discussion, and then the Convention adjourned until 1871.

Yet if all that was expected of it was not done, it cannot be said that the assembling of this body at this time was without its good effects. The General Convention is a safety-valve to the Church. When dissensions arise, as they will arise occasionally in the best regulated diocese, the extremists are prevented from taking hasty and rash action, by the reflection that all that is wrong may be righted at the General Convention, upon a presentation of the facts by the chosen representatives of the dioceses. And if when the reverend doctors come together, after much consideration they find it difficult at once to heal recent wounds, they can apply emollients for the present, and give the patient something to hope for from the next General Convention. In this way oil is poured upon the troubled waters, and time is given for them to subside of their own accord.

Thus the case of Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., which caused so much excitement in the dioceses of New-York and New-Jersey last Spring, was brought before the Convention in the form of various propositions to so amend the canon on intrusions which he had been found guilty of violating, as to give larger liberty to ministers seeking to officiate within the parochial limits of other clergymen. To have made such an amendment at this time would have been constructively to confess that the canon, as it stands, is as illiberal in its spirit as Mr. TYNG's friends have claimed it to be. To refuse to make such an amendment, was virtually to sustain the party of Rev. Drs. STUBBS and BOGGS. In either case one party or the other would have been dissatisfied. So after several debates which gave opportunity for the advocates of both views to ventilate them very fully—after the escape of a great deal of steam that was not useful in the economy of the Church—the whole matter was finally indefinitely postponed by so large a majority that it may be inferred that this disposal of the case was satisfactory to all parties. When the next Triennial Convention meets, if those who are for amending the canon, after three years deliberation, are still of the same mind, the subject may be considered without heat and troubled water (and consequently without steam,) and the final action, if any be deemed necessary, is likely to be unbiassed and judicious.

Another good effect of these great gatherings of the Bishops, the representative clergy and laymen, is in the opportunity for communion which it affords them, which results in good works outside of the Convention. It awakens a spirit of zeal for the interests of the Church and infuses new life into the labors of the preacher. The great missionary enterprises of the Church are quickened. During the recent Convention the Board of Missions has been in session in this City, and large contributions have been made in aid of its labors. But in the Convention no great measures have originated at this peculiarly seasonable time for extending the field of the Church. There is a strong movement among all the Christian denominations in behalf of a unification of the Church. The Pope of Rome has issued his manifesto; representatives of various sects of the Protestant Church in this country and elsewhere have more than intimated a desire to come together; a few years may decide which is to be the Church of America and which the Church, or the two Churches perhaps, of the world. The Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States is certainly not taking the lead in this movement. While other denominations are stretching forth their hands toward her, her General Convention stops just long enough in the course of its debates on ritualism to pass a resolution declaring that the Bishops may appoint a Committee of their own number to act as "an organ of communication with the other branches of the Church, and with the different other Christian bodies who may desire information or conference" on the subject of Church unity. Whether the Bishops acted upon this permission or not does not appear.

The subject to which the Convention gave the most attention was what is called Ritualism. It is well known that certain usages have of late crept into some of the Protestant Episcopal Churches of this country, which were not known in them in the early days. An earnest effort was made by a minority in the Convention to obtain an authoritative definition of the limits in regard to the business of lights in the Communion service, the burning of incense, reverence to the holy table or to the elements placed on it, the elevation of the elements, making the sign of the Cross (except when prescribed in the Rubric) during Divine service or the celebration of the Lord's Supper, and the use of many-colored vestments and strange ornaments of the sacred places conducive to vain show or superstition. A majority and a minority report were presented by the Committee o nCanons. The former declared it inexpedient to make any restrictions in this regard, and the latter "on the contrary, quite the reverse." Here were two horns of another dilemma upon which the Convention was for a long time tossed. It was only relieved at length by leaving the whole subject to the Bishops, whose report, if it concludes that any changes in the Rubric are necessary, is to be submitted three years hence!

Nearly as much time as was devoted to this subject was given to the consideration of a proposal to change the title of the Conventions of the Church and call them "Councils" instead. This was debated day after day, some claiming that the word "convention" should be no longer used, because it was used in ordinary parlance to designate assemblages that were by no means noted for their piety—a consideration that might as well apply to the word "council," as used in designating the legislators who are "common" in such City Governments as our own—while others held that the mere matter of a change of name was not of much consequence anyhow. Finally, this subject, too, was postponed indefinitely. A proposal to omit the word "Holy" before the words "Catholic Church," in the Nicene Creed, was also a subject of discussion, which ended in a declaration that it was inexpedient.

In matters concerning the general tenets of the Church, it will be observed, there was a wise conservatism, carried sometimes, indeed, too far, and especially so in regard to ritualism. In the details of Church government there was less hesitation to take decided action. Consent was given to the erection of two new dioceses within the Diocese of New-York, to be known as the Dioceses of Northern New-York and of Long Island. Consent was also given to the erection of a new diocese within the limits of that of Western New-York, and of another within the limits of the Diocese of Maryland, to consist of what is known as the Eastern Shore of Maryland. An amendment to the canons was adopted which makes it necessary for an applicant for orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church, who has previously been a clergyman in another Church, to remain on probation a year, instead of six months as previously required. A provision for the admission of a foreign deacon to priest's orders, after a residence of one year in this country, instead of three years as previously required, was also adopted. An important canon on the consecration of churches was adopted. It provides that no church shall be consecrated until the Bishop is satisfied that the ground and building are free from incumbrance. It forbids any vestry, or other body authorized to hold church property, to alienate or incumber it, without the consent of the Bishop and the Standing Committee of the diocese in which it is located, and prohibits the removing or razing of any church, or disposing of it for any unhallowed, worldly or common use, without their consent.

With regard to the law of divorce, a canon was passed which prohibits any minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church from solemnizing matrimony in any case where there is a divorced wife or husband of either party living, except in the case of the innocent party in a divorce for the cause of adultery, or in that of parties once divorced seeking to be united again. This virtually delares the immorality of marrying again for those who may have obtained divorces on the ground of cruelty, desertion, habitual drunkenness and for other causes which are held sufficient by the laws of some of the States. It is strictly in accordance with the spirit of the Gospel, and it is difficult to perceive how the ministers of any Christian Church can consistently unite those who have previously been divorced for any other reason than on account of the adultery of the former husband or wife.

The action of the Convention with regard to the petition of the Oneida Indians praying for protection in their just rights may at first sight seem exceptionable. The House of Bishops indorsed the petition of the Indians to the Secretary of the Interior, by expressing a belief that their frequent removals were perilous for them. The House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, on motion of Hon. HAMILTON FISH, declined to concur in this action, on the ground that it was against the interest of the Church for the Convention officially "to interfere with questions of policy confided to the State." There was foresight and sagacity in this view of the case presented by a layman, who is equally conversant with the affairs of Church and State. Whatever interest may be felt by good churchmen in the hardships of the aborigines, they should not forget that the concern of the Church is with their spiritual welfare, and that the Church, as such, is not called upon to express opinions upon the policy of the Government in dealing with them, or upon the manner in which that policy is carried out. Church members—Bishops, clergy and laity—*as citizens*, are deeply concerned in this, but as Church members, simply, they have nothing to do with it.

These were the principal subjects of interest that occupied the time of the Convention. The ordinary provisions for carrying on the work of the Church, the election and consecration of Bishops, the reading of reports of Special Committees on various matters of detail, and the other business that has from time to time come before this body, have been regularly noted in these columns. The next triennial Convention is to be held in Baltimore, where, probably, many of the graver questions which have been agitated at the present session will be further discussed and still further postponed.

RELIGIOUS.

The New Building of the Young Men's Christian Association—Laying of the Corner-Stone—Addresses of Mr. Wm. E. Dodge, Jr., and Rev. Drs. Adams, Foss, Hall and Tyng.

At 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon the corner-stone of the new building of the Young Men's Christian Association of this City was laid at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Fourth-avenue, in the presence of a large concourse of spectators.

The following gentlemen took part in the ceremonies: Mr. WILLIAM E. DODGE, Jr., President of the Association; Rev. THOMAS DE WITT, D. D., senior pastor Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church; Rev. R. J. W. BUCKLAND, pastor of Cavalry Baptist Church; Rev. WILLIAM ADAMS, D. D., pastor Madison-square Presbyterian Church; Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS, pastor Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church; Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., Chancellor of the New-York University; Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., pastor Fifth-avenue Presbyterian Church; Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., rector St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church.

Aboul 3:30 o'clock Mr. WM. E. DODGE, Jr., addressed those present, and said that they had met for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of a building where they hoped to find something to actuate all, and where the thousands and tens of thousands of young men who leave their homes in the country for this vast City can be ripened and moulded into good citizens, and become the truest hopes of their country. He believed that young men should be educated in manly Christian principles, to fear God and go by his word. The influence of such men would extend throughout the country. This was no sectarian institution. All Christian young men would be welcomed, no matter to what Church they belonged, for the Association was founded on the simple basis of love to Christ.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS then delivered a short address. He said the Association represented the social element of our religion, and had been and would be of the greatest benefit to the young men of this City. He trusted that ere long many more such institutions would rise in our midst.

Rev. CYRUS D. FOSS spoke briefly on the importance of sending young men out into the world and making them self-reliant. He reminded his hearers of what NAPOLEON, SUMMERFIELD and CALVIN had done at the age of 27.

Rev. JOHN HALL was the next speaker. He said that although the clouds looked darkly, his audience might feel assured, considering the object in which they were engaged, that God was looking down smilingly upon them. It was useless, he said, to deprecate the erection of opera-houses and theatres, and similar places of amusement, unless a substitute, such as this, was provided. He had made it his business to inquire into the management of this Association, and had found it to be every way worthy of the confidence of all Christian people, and it ought to receive the confidence of the ministers of all Christian churches. Its influence would then be increased one-hundred fold.

Rev. Dr. TYNG spoke next. He appeared with a small black valise in his hand, and said that he came among them as a carpet-bagger. It is a privilege, he said, to be a young man in these days, and to view the glorious prospects before them. A corner-stone he looked upon as a sort of divine prophet, telling of the things that were to come. Such an institution as this he considered as exercising a vast influence upon our young men—nothing in fact could exercise a more important influence. Dr. TYNG then spoke of sectarianism and said that no matter how high they might build up their fences they could not prevent the spread of the Gospel. The Gospel must be preached to all, and "you," said Dr. TYNG, "will live to see that Protestantism is not a failure. It cannot be a failure, for it is founded on liberty. You have witnessed its liberty, you are now to witness its power." Dr. TYNG then said that many churches seemed to him like bird-seller's shops where their pastors must, like the canary birds in the little cages, turn round and round in their prison-houses until they had rubbed their plumage off. If they showed but one spark of independence of mind they were caged at once.

On the conclusion of Dr. TYNG's address the President of the Association, Mr. DODGE, laid the corner-stone. Beneath it was deposited a box containing coins, a history of the Association, the TIMES and other daily papers.

The following verses were then sung and the audience dismissed with the benediction pronounced by Chancellor FERRIS:

On this stone, now laid with prayer,
Let this house rise, strong and fair;
Ever, Lord, thy name be known
Where we lay this corner-stone.

May thy Spirit here give rest
To the heart by sin oppress'd;
And the seeds of truth be sown
Where we lay this corner-stone.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING.

The building extends 175 feet on Twenty-third-street, and 83 feet 3 inches on Fourth-avenue. In the centre of the front on Twenty-third-street there will be a projecting tower, terminating in a grand dome, and at the return angles and flanks there will be pavilions, which project from the main body of the building. The principal entrance will be beneath the tower, and the door itself will be a fine specimen of the designer's art. Coupled columns will support the cornice of the first story, from which will spring the arch, adorned with mouldings and enrichments, terminating beneath the cornice of the second story, and forming a bold and dignified portal. On the arch will be inscribed the name of the Society. The piers of the towers will be rusticated for two stories, each alternate one being ornamented with rich engraved work, the intermediate ones being channeled, affording a rich contrast. A tablet underneath the cornice of the second story provides for a bas-relief. In the spandril formed by the arch over the door, will be rich rosettes, giving lightness and vivacity to the whole. The keystone will be very highly enriched, also the cornice above, on which rest the bases of the Doric columns that flank the tower on either side on the third story. The windows will be subdivided between the columns by pilasters carrying straight lintels. The columns will be fluted and carry the cornice of the next story. The columns of the next story will be Ionic, resting on the Doric below, and in their turn supporting the lighter and more delicate composite columns. This fine effect will be much enhanced on looking still higher to the dome springing from the cornice of the tower and terminating with a very rich cresting. The dormers of the dome will be very handsome. The cornice will be ornamented with consoles, the space between them being paneled. Between the pedestals of the flanking and subdividing columns, will be a rich balustrade serving to enliven the more massive masonry of the columns, cornices and piers surrounding the windows.

The style of architecture is the French Renaissance. The first story, excepting the entrances, will be divided into stores. At the extreme west end of the building, on Twenty-third-street, will be situated the minor entrance door. It will be treated in a lighter manner than the principal entrance door. A fine cupola will terminate this part or pavilion, marking the extremity of the edifice which projects some distance from the main body, breaking the outline of the building very effectively.

The building will be two stories high, divided by the cornice of the second story. The frieze of the upper cornice will be highly enriched; that of the lower one paneled. On either side of the large window will be a window of much simpler detail, answering, in fact, to the balance of the windows between the main tower and the pavilion on Twenty-third-street and the pavilions which flank the Fourth-avenue elevation, each story of course differing in design. The lower story will be rusticated, as also the second story, giving them an appearance of great solidity, which they really possess. The material used in the construction of the building is the dark Belleville stone, the cornices, columns, dressings of the windows and bands of the piers being of light Ohio stone.

The whole of the first story is to be occupied as first-class stores, with the exception of the entrances on Twenty-third-street; a gymnasium in the rear, and a court-yard to light the entrance staircases and the rear of the stores as well as the gymnasium. On the left hand side of the entrance, on the second story, will be the reception-room, out of which opens the reading-room. Connecting with the reading-room are parlors, and attached to them are dressing-rooms, with wash-room and bath-room. From the reception-room a flight of steps, covered in with glass and ornamented iron work, will lead to the gymnasium below. From the reception-room, also, a very handsome flight of steps will ascend to the story above.

On the right-hand side of the entrance staircase will be the great hall, capable of comfortably seating 1,300 persons. We are assured that this will have a very beautiful interior, as no money will be spared in its adornment. Every provision will be made in the perfecting of its acoustic optical and ventilating properties. A gallery will run the whole length on either side, and across the upper end of the hall. In the third-story, on the left-hand side of the entrance hall, will be a lecture-room and a library; the former measuring forty-five by thirty-six feet, and the latter seventy-two by thirty-one feet; also three large class-rooms on the same floor. The fourth and fifth stories will be divided into rooms for artists' studios, and have attached to each a bedroom. There will be ten studios and three offices on each story. In the fifth story will be a very handsome picture-gallery, with doors opening into it from the adjoining studios. All necessary accommodations will be provided on each floor. The basement story will be divided into stores, with entrances from the sidewalk. The whole building will be warmed and ventilated by steam. It will cost about $300,000, and will be finished next Summer. The ground on which it will stand cost $142,000. The architect is Mr. RENWICK, who built Grace Church and several other public edifices.

ILLEGAL REGISTRATION.

Three Men Unlawfully Naturalized Arrested for Attempting to Register—They are Discharged for Want of a Complainant—Other Complaints Dismissed by Justice Dowling.

Yesterday Officer BUDDINGTON, of the Fifth Ward Police, appeared before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs Police Court, having in charge FREDERICK TIETJEN and JOHN SAYAR, whom he had arrested on a charge of having made an attempt to register illegally at the Eighth Election District of the Fifth Ward. When the case of TIETJEN came before the Magistrate the following affidavit was made by Mr. JOHN MCLAIN, the Register who had caused the arrest of the accused:

John McLain, of No. — Watt-street, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is Register of Election of the Eighth Election District of the Fifth Ward of the City of New-York; that on the 30th day of October, 1868, Frederick Tietjen came to the place of registration in said district and requested to be registered; that Thos. Bugan, the Chairman of the Board of Registers, questioned him, the said Tietjen, as to his qualification with reference to his right to be registered; Mr. Tietjen produced the paper now shown, which is a certificate of naturalization issued by the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the County of New-York, and sealed with the County seal; that, upon being questioned, the said Tietjen stated that he was twenty years of age, and that he has been in the United States not quite four years; that the deponent caused his arrest for attempting to register illegally.

In the case of SAYAR, the following affidavit was placed on file against him:

John F. Berrigan, of No. 466 Canal-street, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is Register of Election at the Eighth Election District of the Fifth Ward of the City of New-York; that on the 30th day of October, 1868, John Sayar presented himself to be registered an elector of said election district; that upon being questioned by the Chairman of the Board of Registers, the said Sayar produced the paper here shown, which is a certificate of naturalization issued by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, signed by the Clerk of the County of New-York, and sealed with the seal of the county; that upon being questioned as to the said certificate, he stated that it was given to him; that he did not apply to the Supreme Court for the same; and that he never made any oath or affirmation to obtain said certificate; that then deponent caused his arrest upon the charge of attempting to register illegally. Sayar told the officer and others that he obtained his papers from a First Ward runner, whose name he did not know.

Justice DOWLING then decided to remand the accused for examination, and they were temporarily remanded for that purpose.

During the afternoon Mr. CAMPBELL appeared as counsel for the accused, and claimed that his clients were entitled to a release from custody on the ground that the law did not specify the attempting to register as a voter to be a crime punishable by imprisonment. The Registers should have accepted the name of the voter and caused his arrest afterward. In the case of TIETJEN, who had told the Register that he was only 20 years of age, the counsel remarked that no man could be sure of his own age; hence the prisoner was as likely to be over age as under. Granting that the attempt had been made with a guilty intention to violate the laws governing elections, the counsel claimed that the simple attempt to register was not a violation of the Registry law. Section 14, of the law of 1865, distinctly says that the act of registration must be consummated before any violation could be charged against any person.

Considerable argument of a desultory and unimportant character then ensued between the counsel and Magistrate regarding the exact meaning of the law, though it was evident that the latter did not wish to differ very materially with the counsel for the accused. He finally decided to dismiss the complaint in the case of the minor, TIETJEN, on the reading of the law as presented by the learned counsel, and after further consideration of the case of SAYAR, he included him also in the order to dismiss.

The officer then naively inquired if the naturalization papers were to be given back to the prisoners. He was informed by the Magistrate that these papers were now the property of the Court, and the Clerk was instructed to attach the same to the affidavits made against the accused.

The Fifth Ward Police also arrested JOHN RIELLY, who attempted to register himself at the Sixth District, being a dishonorably discharged soldier. As RIELLY evidently did not know that he had made himself amenable to the law by his attempt, Capt. PETTY gave him the benefit of the doubt and allowed him to go.

During the day JAMES A. MCKINNEY was arrested in the Fourteenth Ward on a similar charge, and was arraigned at the Tombs before Justice DOWLING. As the Register of Election, causing his arrest did not appear to make the necessary affidavit, the prisoner was discharged.

Another Case in the Thirteenth Ward—A Lack of Knowledge as to Residence.

Yesterday morning WM. ROBERTS and THOS. FOLEY appeared at the registry of the Fifth District of the Thirteenth Ward, and asked to be registered as residing at No. 37 Attorney-street. Mr. BENJAMIN HUTCHINSON, one of the Registers, who resides at No. 11 Attorney-street, had his special attention aroused by this claim, as he knew the men did not reside at the place they had mentioned. They, however, insisted on their statement and on being registered, and ROBERTS took the general oath without blinking. At this point Mr. HUTCHINSON called in Officer POST, of the Thirteenth Precinct, and making a charge of attempted illegal registration against them, they were arrested and taken before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Essex Market Police Court, where Mr. HUTCHINSON, determined on the performance of his whole duty, also attended and made the specific charge of attempted illegal registration against the prisoners as of his own personal knowledge. Justice SHANDLEY therefore held the men for trial, and required them to give bail in the sum of $300 each. ANTHONY MILLER, of No. 398 Grand-street, better known as TONY MILLER, Ex-Alderman of the Thirteenth Ward, became their surety, and in executing these bonds, by which they were to regain their liberty, the prisoners suffered a singular lapse of memory that they gave their true residences, and so furnished conclusive proof against themselves. The bail-bonds show the residence of ROBERTS to be No. 37 Delancey-street, and that of FOLEY, No. 86 Division-street. Having thus put themselves on record as so fortunate as to possess duplicate homes in these hard times, the prisoners were allowed to depart and engage in the arduous effort of dividing themselves up among their several habitations.

Arrest of a Whole Gang of Fraudulent Registrars—They are Summoned by Judge Barnard on a Writ of Habeas Corpus and Released.

During the whole forenoon of yesterday Officers KNOX, CHURCHILL, TRIPP, WINSHIP and HALLECK, of the Eighteenth Precinct Police were engaged in watching the house No. 29 East Broadway, and they saw a gang of men engaged in leaving the premises for a few minutes at a time and deliberately registering themselves under different *aliases* at sundry election districts in the Seventh and Tenth Wards. Having obtained a complete chain of evidence against these men, the Police, who were acting under the orders of Inspector WALLING, made a sudden decent upon the house, and succeeded in arresting eight men, who they found inside, and who gave their names as Alexander Morrison, Daniel Hanna, James O'Hara, Lawrence Fitzgerald, Thomas Weinhold, Wm. Edwards, Jas. Watson and Thomas Seymour. All of these prisoners were forthwith escorted to Police Headquarters, where they were locked up, and a further attempt made to secure other members of the gang, which, however, proved unsuccessful. The prisoner O'HARA was in possession of a Deputy Sheriff's badge, and another had a book containing over one hundred names of citizens with their residences in either the Tenth or Seventh Wards, and it was subsequently ascertained that several of the names recorded in this book had already been registered in the several districts in those Wards. The prisoners remained at Police Headquarters during the afternoon, when Judge BARNARD issued a writ of *habeas corpus* upon Superintendent KENNEDY and Inspector WALLING for the surrender of the prisoners, which writ reads as follows:

The People of the State of New-York to John A. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police of the City of New-York, and to Inspector Walling of said police force, and to any person having the custody of below-named relators, greeting:

Habeas Corpus to bring person.

We command you that you have the bodies of Alexander Morrison, Daniel Hanna, James O'Hara, Lawrence Fitzgerald, Thomas Weinhold, James Watson, William Edwards, and Thomas Seymour, by you imprisoned and detained, as it is said, together with the time and cause of such imprisonment and detention, by whatsoever name they shall be called or charged with, before the Honorable GEO. G. BARNARD, a Justice of our Supreme Court, at the office of said Justice BARNARD, No. 23 West Twenty-first-street, in the City of New-York, this 31st day of October, 1868, at 7 o'clock in the evening, to do and receive what shall then and there be considered concerning them, and have you then there this writ.

WITNESS—Hon. GEORGE G. BARNARD, Justice of our Supreme Court, the 21st day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

CHAS. E. LOEW, Clerk.

WM. F. HOWE, No. 138 Leonard-street, New-York City Attorney.

In obedience to this mandate the prisoners were all taken to the residence of Judge BARNARD in West Twenty-first-street, where the Police were compelled to remain on the sidewalk with their prisoners, while the corpulent little attorney went inside, saw the Judge and obtained a formal order of discharge. The farce then ended by the accused being set at liberty on the sidewalk, and the officers returned to Police headquarters empty handed, only content that they had doubtless prevented the consummation of more frauds.

Naturalization Frauds in Jersey.

A man named VALENTINE PUSTER was arrested in Jersey City on a charge of fraud in connection with the Naturalization law. It is alleged that he was sworn as witness in two applications for naturalization papers. One of the applicants is only a year in the country, and the other only four years. PUSTER swore they were in America during the time required by law; but the other parties have made a counter-affidavit, stating the truth as to the matter. Officer ONSLOW had PUSTER arrested and taken before Commissioner JACKSON, by whom a hasty examination was made. The case was adjourned, and the prisoner allowed out on bail of $5,000.

JOHN O'KEEFE, the alleged dealer in bogus naturalization papers, was discharged yesterday morning by Commissioner JACKSON, of Jersey City, the evidence so far adduced having been insufficient to justify his commitment. It will be remembered that O'KEEFE was arrested the week before last by Deputy Marshal ONSLOW, on the information of one PATRICK KELLY, who stated that a fraudulent naturalization certificate, which was found in his possession, was procured for him by O'KEEFE. The paper was issued in the regular form by the New-York Court, and signed "NATHANIEL JARVIS, Clerk." The last-named gentleman was produced as a witness at the examination of the prisoner on Tuesday last, but his evidence was not positive as to the identity of O'KEEFE with the man who took out the papers. Other witnesses were also produced, who saw the paper in the possession of KELLY, and who heard the admission from the latter that it was fraudulently obtained. KELLY had in the meantime disappeared, and no trace could be obtained concerning his hiding-place. The absence of this material witness, therefore, prevented the further detention of the prisoner.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Gen. Hillyer on Gen. Grant.

Gen. HILLYER, who has been one of the most active and efficient supporters of SEYMOUR and BLAIR in the canvass in this City, in a speech made before the Nineteenth Ward Democratic Club, on Wednesday night, spoke as follows of Gen. GRANT's personal and military character: The most painful duty of my life is that I am compelled to oppose Gen. GRANT in this canvass. He is my personal friend. I was intimate with him before the war. I shared the perils of the battle-field and the precious intercourse of camp life with him during the war. I have retained his confidence and affection since the war. I long cherished the hope that he would be the standard-bearer of the Democratic Party in this contest. I repeat to you to-night, what I have said in forty odd speeches made by me in this campaign, that Gen. GRANT is a gentleman of unsullied honor—a just man—a man of correct habits—a man of intellect—a humane man—a man of unselfish patriotism. The irresistible logic of success has proven his military genius to be above the reach of calumny or captious criticism. Whether you approve or disapprove of my opinions, no partisan feeling, no desire for party success will ever deter me from defending his personal and military reputation whenever, wherever and by whomsoever assailed. I think that man is neither a gentleman, a Christian, or a true Democrat, who will permit his political opinions to interfere with his private friendships. While I oppose, and shall continue to attack with all the powers God has given me, the political platform of the party Gen. GRANT represents, I shall never forget that in all profitable discussions of great principles it is essential to separate the advocate from his cause.

Fourteenth Assembly District Grant and Colfax Club.

The Fourteenth District Club held a meeting last night at No. 23 Third-avenue, for the purpose of appointing a vigilance committee to attend the polls of their district on Tuesday, and scrutinize votes. It will meet again to-morrow night. Mr. HERMAN G. CARTER receives the indorsement of the Club for the Assembly.

Constitutional Union Committee.

The Constitutional Union Committee met last night at Masonic Hall, for the purpose of raising funds for the approaching election expenses and making the necessary arrangements for tickets, &c. Mr. DANIEL B. NORTHROP was in the chair. They adjourned almost immediately after coming together, and the Executive Committee took the above matters in hand, sitting for about half an hour. It will meet again to-morrow at 4 o'clock for the same purpose.

The Constitutional Union Committee will hold a regular meeting next Friday evening.

Republican Meeting in Jersey—Immense Assemblage.

The immense wigwam in Jersey City was crowded last evening. The assemblage was immense, and not an inconsiderable number consisted of ladies. The building was handsomely decorated, and several scrolls depended from the ceiling. The audience evinced the utmost enthusiasm during the proceedings. Mr. GOPSIL called the meeting to order, and by acclamation Mr. J. O. ROUSE was appointed Chairman. After delivering a few remarks, Mr. ROUSE was followed by Major PANGBORN, whose presence was greeted with repeated cheers. The Major delivered an able and interesting address, during which he contended that the Democracy appealed not to the intelligence, but to the prejudice and ignorance of the people. He commented favorably on the Reconstruction and other acts of Congress, and concluded a stirring speech by calling on all to do their duty to the country on Tuesday next by voting for GRANT and COLFAX.

Speeches were delivered by Gen. VAN BEUREN and others, after which the meeting broke up.

Fire in Water-Street.

At 11:50 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the basement of the five-story brick building, No. 136 Water-street, occupied by PETTIT & CROOK as a series of dining-rooms. The flames were extinguished by 1 o'clock this morning, and resulted in a loss of $6,000 on building and $9,000 on stock and fixtures, probably covered by insurance.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FIRE IN ESSEX-STREET.—At 3:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the steam sawmill of S. HELLTHALER, rear of Nos. 134, 136 and 138 Essex-street. The loss on stock and machinery is estimated at about $2,500; not insured. The second floor was occupied by GOTLEIB SUPHON, cabinet maker; loss on stock is about $2,000; insured for $200 in the United States of Baltimore. The third floor was occupied by F. BALZ, cabinet maker. His loss is $3,000; insured for $1,000 in the St. Nicholas. The fourth and fifth floors were occupied by J. PFIFER, manufacturer of desks; loss on stock $6,000; insured for $1,200.

COLLISION ON EAST RIVER.—A collision occurred this morning on the East River between the Fulton ferry-boat *Clinton* and a lighter loaded with molasses. The lighter's bowsprit was carried away and otherwise badly damaged. The ferry-boat had a large hole stove in the side just aft the paddle-wheel on the ladies' cabin side. There was nobody hurt. A steam tug took the lighter in tow to her dock.

ALL SOUL'S DAY.—To-day is the anniversary of one of the most important holy days in the Roman Catholic Church, and the houses of worship will to-day be even more than ordinarily crowded. The time-honored festival Hallow Eve was celebrated last evening by many of our fellow-citizens of Scotch and Irish birth, but the observance of it will doubtless die out in this country with them.

NEW-JERSEY.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—A freight train on the Erie Railway was off the track last evening at about 8 o'clock, at a point near the Bergen Tunnel, the Morris and Essex Railroad trains being delayed for some time in consequence of the obstruction. The particulars of the accident and the extent of the damage were not learned by our reporter, inquiries at the different offices of the company having proved unavailing to elicit any definite information.

A LEAP OF 155 FEET IN THE DARK.—PATRICK DUFF, employed in the iron mines at Franklin Furnace, on Wednesday night last, on returning to resume work in the mine, miscalculated the distance and walked into the pit, falling 155 feet to the bottom. Strange as it may seem, he was not killed, his direct descent being broken by striking against the jagged walls of the mine. Although badly lacerated, he is expected to recover.

TO BE EXECUTED.—WM. N. WOOLLEY is to be hung in Monmouth County on the 24th of December, for the murder of HARTSHORNE FLEMING.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 31—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 94⅜ for both money and the account. American Securities open at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds....73¾
Erie Railway Shares....29⅜
Illinois Centrals....97¼

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 31—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market tends down. The sales of the day are estimated at 18,000 bales. This estimate, however, includes 6,000 bales sold after the close of the market last night. The following are the opening quotations:

Middling Uplands....11d.
Middling Orleans....11¼d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 37s. 6d. ℔ quarter, for Mixed Western.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 31—11:15 A. M.

Linseed Oil, £29 15s. ℔ ton.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 31—2 P. M.

Tallow, 52s. 9d. ℔ cwt.

HAVRE, Saturday, Oct. 31.

Cotton firm at 129f. ℔ cwt. for Tres Ordinaire.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, Oct. 31.

United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 79 for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Saturday, Oct. 31.

The Bourse is quiet. Rentes 70 francs 65 centimes.

ANTWERP, Saturday, Oct. 31.

Petroleum, 53f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Saturday, Oct. 31.

Cotton, 140 francs ℔ cwt. for Tres Ordinaire, and 127 francs for low middling afloat.

Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 31—*In steamship Pereire, for Havre and Brest*—Mrs. S. M. Neill, J. Delancey Neill, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Booth, Miss C. M. Booth, F. A. Booth, T. L. Booth, Dr. Whipple, Miss Whipple, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Floyd, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Francisous, Miss Francisous and maid, Miss Schuyler, Miss G. B. Schuyler, Hon. Geo. Bemis, Mrs. R. L. S. Hall, Mrs. M. K. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. De Blois, Rev. Mr. Lamson, Mrs. Lamson, son and servant, Geo. Stedman, Mme. E. de Carvalho, R. Ferguson, Mrs. S. H. Brant, Miss Benton, G. H. Costar, Mrs. S. S. Horner, Mrs. des Granges, E. V. Welch, G. E. Power, James Dayton, Miss Dayton, Miss Howell, Mrs. E. J. Tobin, F. E. Tobin, Mrs. E. H. King and child, Hiram Sibley, Mrs. Sibley, Mr. Nicholson, Mr. Knapp, Miss Tobin, Mrs. H. P. Weddell, 3 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Buckham, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Eaton, A. Ludlam, Jas. C. Parish, Mrs. John Potter, Mr. and Mrs. E. Flues, 4 children and servant, A. Oruz, Miss Hunt, Miss McCloskey, Mrs. LeFevre, son and servant; Wm. F. Skelding, Mrs. M. F. Merritt, Miss J. Merritt, Miss A. G. Merritt, Leon Warnod, G. Henry, S. Berthold, Mrs. M. E. Burns, Miss Burns, Mr. Arone and servant, Rev. A. Mason, Mrs. Mason, 4 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Le Comte, E. R. Betts, Miss Betts, Mrs. Shaw, J. H. Ruckman, Mr. W. L. Newberry, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Viroiet, child and servant, M. G. Peck, Wm. H. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Barry, C. Opdebeck, G. S. Hawes, E. Lasard, Count de Berval, Max Erleback, Dr. Gregory, John B. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. Durand and child, Henry Harris, Rev. E. Sorin, Miss Stella Bonheur, Miss Fanny Bemelmans, Henry Harris, R. C. Tappan, C. Bolton Octave Perrilliat, Mr. and Mrs. E. Martin and child, Mr. O'Neil, Mrs. Lechaux and 2 children, Mr. Stewart, Capt. V. A. Simon, Lieut. Bonet, Mr. and Mrs. Parrocel, C. H. Farnham, B. Guissetti and mother, L. S. Muller, Miss Muller, Geo. Roose, A. Roose, Mr. and Mrs. Farant, F. J. Seherb, N. Euiero, Mme. Dumont, W. Brewer, W. J. Brewer, E. Paulus, F. Bastien, P. Costelli, Samuel G. Martin, Rev. S. J. Gay, Francis Hiepe, Mr. Ribourg, Simon Camacho, Mrs. L. B. Seherb—total, 188.

OCT. 31—*In steamship City of Boston, for Liverpool*—H. R. Thompson and family, W. P. Groghegan, Mr. Sheane, M. L. A. McKensie, O. A. Gagers, James Parker, Thos. P. Jones, F. Howard, C. R. Bartlett and family, Gen. John Parker, Robert Miller, William Newlands, Robert Newcome, Claude DeGrey and lady, Harry Leveridge, Walter Buncombe, Thomas Golden, M. Claremont.

OCT. 31—*In steamship Caledonia, for Liverpool*—A. B. Walbridge, Mrs. Walbridge, David McCownochie, Fergus Reilly, Patrick Reilly, Rev. John Kinnear, Miss Cross, Miss M. Anderson, F. Jacquerinern, Miss Clark, Mrs. McLaughlin, and other passengers in the steerage.

In steamship Arizona, for Aspinwall and California—For Aspinwall—W. Hunt and wife, J. Robinson and wife, Mrs. Gonce and 2 children, George Elster, Capt. Dunenas, M. Garcia, F. Ausoategui, Dr. Flores, W. H. Clein and wife, H. McEvoy, Mrs. G. Graw and child, F. Loza, M. Fonca, J. A. Carit, Dr. A. Carit, T. Ogarro, W. M. Hawes, P. Badilla, G. Quezada, Jas. B. Morey, Capt. Geo. Briggs. For California—Miss E. Alden, Mrs. A. M. Bragg and 2 children, Dr. L. L. Rogers and wife, J. P. Fulton, F. Huffshmidt, wife and 2 children, C. Sternberg and wife, Mrs. Annie Moore and child, R. Lowenberg, father and two sisters; Lieut.-Com. S. D. Greene, O. J. Spaulding, wife and five children; Sarah Mead, W. Buck, Miss Mary O. Ring, Miss Mahala J. Robinson, F. Leconore, H. Newmark, Miss Newmark, Chas. Barnshaw, Gilbert D. Macey, Miss R. J. Curtis, Mrs. Woodyard and child, H. Hoffman and wife, James Gallagher, Mrs. A. Dowd, Mrs. Bryan, O. H. Bryan, R. C. Johnson and wife, Miss E. Bulkley, J. D. Allen, wife, mother, sister and two children, Rev. D. Nevins and wife, Miss M. M. Fitzpatrick, Rev. Mr. Rouse and wife, Geo. Wood, Mrs. Geo. Smiley and child, Mrs. Meges, sister and 2 children, S. M. Meges, A. Jaulin, R. B. Inge, Thomas Riley, Mrs. Riley and 2 children, Mrs. Kate Mather and child, W. Clark and wife, A. D. Mather, J. Dodson, Mrs. Karmer, sister and child, J. Hager, L. G. Knowles, wife and child, Right Rev. Bishop Demers, Rev. Philip Kerley, C. L. Fitch, Mrs. S. J. Ladd, Morton Cheeseman, child and nurse, Mrs. Cheeseman and 3 children, Wm. and Martin Walkerly, Miss L. Baker, Alex. Baker, Miss Mary A. Boothby, Mrs. Mary Clemmens, W. E. McArthur, Eugene Folger, Mrs. J. R. Crounse, sister and children, J. H. Bage, wife, 4 children and nurse, Mrs. Goggins and daughter, W. Bisbee, Mrs. A. W. Stratton and 2 children, Dr. Taylor, wife and child, M. Nelson, Mrs. Charles Stewart, R. A. Williams and 2 sons, Mrs. J. R. Smith, child and servant, James Brown, Mrs. Williams and 2 children, R. Stone and wife, Mrs. Davis and 2 children, J. A. Thompson, C. C. Smith, L. Balbech, Mrs. A. H. Todd and 2 children, S. B. Whipple and 7 children, Capt. L. E. Fagan, Miss A. M. Payson, Geo. F. Emerg and brother, E. M. Billings and mother, J. Wooiff, G. A. Carleton, D. R. McKillicken, Mrs. and Miss Bills, Lieut.-Commander L. Kempff, J. W. Hodson and wife, Commander R. F. Lewis, Theo. M. Wate, Eli Weil, A. B. Eckstein, Mrs. E. Smith, Mrs. J. E. Clayton, daughter and 4 children; W. H. Wood, Mrs. A. M. Gove, Mrs. Frank McKenzie, Mrs. Lucinda Lapham, W. W. Haskell, W. P. Haskell, R. G. Berford, Miss Hattie Drake, J. B. Mason, J. P. Stanley, Geo. A. Babcock, Mrs. Beede and 2 children, and a large number in second cabin and steerage.

In steamship San Jacinto for Savannah—Mr. and Mrs. P. J. Ryall and 2 nurses, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Schiffer, Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Palmer, Mrs. E. C. Johnson and child, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Westcott, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Gell, Miss Laura Gell, Miss Ella Gell, Miss Reid and nephew, Edward Duncan, Miss M. Winter, Miss Box, John Middleton, Miss Reid, Mrs. J. A. Bates, Mrs. M. N. Bates, Mrs. J. B. Semmes, Mrs. E. M. Gardner, George McCleskey, Mrs. Gardener, child and servant, Capt. John W. Anderson, Mrs. J. W. Anderson, Miss. G. A. Delaware, Mr. and Mrs. O. Delaware, Thomas Austin and 3 children, Mrs. T. Austin and nurse, Miss Mary A. Owens, Master W. P. Owens, Mrs. Dr. J. G. Thomas, Miss Owens, Miss Mary W. Owens and servant, Mrs. Comanski, Miss S. J. Owens, Miss Comanski, Miss C. A. Huntoon, Miss E. H. Hawks, L. G. Gamble, Miss Broednax, Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Simmons, J. B. Lamont, Miss M. Crabtree, Miss E. Crabtree, A. H. Rainey, Mrs. Pearce and child, C. B. Richardson, Miss A. W. Richardson, G. B. Forbes, Mrs. C. F. Edgeworth, Mrs. M. Edmondson and child.

In steamship Huntsville, for Savannah—J. Early, Richd. Clark, B. N. Strong, C. Gorman, G. B. Remion, B. H. Benjamin, G. A. Rolston, H. P. Crowell, J. H. Whitney, H. S. Edwards, J. B. Fraser, A. H. Davis, G. A. Smith, Elias B. Manwaring, Mrs. Hannah Gould, John Cass, Joseph Baldwin, Henry A. Thomas, O. S. Nutt, F. Groseiande, Thos. F. Smith, Mrs. G. G. Remion, Miss C. Remion, Miss Shaffer, Mrs. A. Champion, Miss Champion, R. F. Moody and wife, George Robertson, Charles Putnam, William Clark, R. M. Saxton and wife, Mrs. Clara King, Mrs. Mary Thompson, Miss Lizzie Williams.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 30 | Sun sets..... 4 57 | Moon rises.. 6 10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 7 55 | Gov. Island. 8 44 | Hell Gate.... 10 06

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Oct. 31.

Cleared.

Steamships John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., Phillips & Brown; Chesapeake, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames; Rapidan, Mallory, Havana and New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Lodona, Hovey, New-Orleans, O. H. Mallory & Co.; George Cromwell, Vail, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Sherman, Henry, New-Orleans, B. Stevens; Rebecca Clyde, Chichester, Alexandria, Va., J. Hand; Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, J. Hand; Perit, Delanoey, Galveston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Pereire, (Fr.,) Duchesne, Havre, G. Mackenzie; Niagara, Alexander, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan; San Jacinto, Atkins, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Robert Lowden.

Ship Queen of the East, Scudder, San Francisco, S. W. Osgood.

Barks Eugenia, (Br.,) Dennis, Montevideo, Boyd & Hincken; Freederecke, (Norw.,) Eliieberg, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Cordelia, Wells, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Horace Beals, Blankenship, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Antelope, White, St. Thomas, Roche Bros. & Coffey; St. Paul, (Fr.,) Serre, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Gazelle, Black, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Son; Guglielmo Tomasino, (Ital.,) Crisconolo, Belfast, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Raleer, (Br.) Bowen, St. Kitts, G. Wessels; V. Nash, (Br.,) Laney, Havana, Pratt, Son & Co.; Harvest Queen, (Br.,) Schultz, Hamilton, Middleton & Co.; Napier, (Br.,) Brown, Cow Bay, C. B. Swain; George, (Br.,) Graham, St. John's, N. F., Hatton, Watson & Co.

Schooners Statesman, Cole, Shales, Snow & Richardson; Miles Standish, Eldridge, San Blas, J. A. Stetson & Co.; J. L. Moulton, Crowley, Boston, Snow & Richardson; W. A. Vail, Beers, New-Haven, Van Brunt & Slaght; Gertrude, Brockway, Hartford; Tampico, Lombard, Tampico; Dorado, Eldridge, Point au Petre, J. A. Stetson; E. A. De Hart, Lowe, St. Marc, B. J. Wenberg; S. P. Hawes, Jackson, Washington, D. C., H. W. Jackson; Hopewell, (Br.,) Rye, Harvey, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; W. Boardman, Billard, Providence, H. W. Jackson; Blackstone, Sturges, Bristol, H. W. Jackson; J. Clark, Fowler, Bristol, H. W. Jackson; Watchful, Carr, Bristol, H. W. Jackson.

Sloop Express, Liddell, Perth Amboy.

Arrived.

Steamship George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans Oct. 24, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Chesapeake, Bragg, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Metis, Davis, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Shetucket, Smith, New-London.

Ship Annie Sise, (of Portsmouth, N. H.,) Sise, Savannah 5 ds., in ballast to master. Is to load for San Francisco.

Ship Clara Ann, (of Bath,) Stinson, Chiltepec, Mex., Sept. 20, via Charleston, S. C., 7 ds., with mahogany to J. S. Kidder. Has had heavy northerly gales the entire passage.

Bark Rival, (Norw.,) Georgensen, Newport, Eng., 58 ds., with railroad iron to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Has had heavy N. and N. W. winds the first 3 weeks, and fine weather the remainder of the passage.

Bark Glenwood, (of Nassau,) Swesy, Montevideo 45 ds., with hides and 6 passengers to master. Crossed the equator Oct. 4, in lon. 27 30. Oct. 12, lat. 16 50, lon. 48 27, signalized brig Johannes, (N. G.,) from Rio Janeiro for New-York.

Bark Talisman, (of Liverpool,) Anderson, Rio Janeiro 46 ds., with coffee to J. L. Phipps & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Tejuca, (of Searsport,) Herriman, Malaga 42 ds., with fruit to John E. Devlin & Co.; vessel to Walsh, Field & Way. Passed Gibraltar Sept. 27. Has had fine weather up to Bermuda, and been eight days from thence with strong northerly winds; Oct. 10, lat. 33, lon. 21, saw an American whaling bark bound S., showing a blue signal with red edge.

Bark Flora, (of London,) Roberts, Marseilles, 60 ds. with mdse. to F. Victor & Achelis. Passed Gibraltar Sept. 24. Oct. 27, lat. 41 57, lon. 62 42, spoke bark Agnes, M. Leavitt, (Br.,) from —— for St. John, N. B.

Bark Alfred, (N. G.) Schroeder, Genoa, 70 ds., and 45 ds. from Gibraltar, with mdse. to J. Phillips & Son. Has had westerly gales the latter part of the passage. Oct. 20, lat. 42, lon. 59 30, spoke ship Wilhelmine, (N. G.) from London, for Philadelphia.

Brig Industry, (of Jersey,) Gifford, Rio Janeiro, 54 ds., with coffee to Kirkland & Von Sacks; vessel to G. F. Bully. Crossed the Equator Sept. 28, in lon. 42 53, and has since had strong northerly winds.

Brig James Crosby, Baldwin, New London for Wilmington, Del.

Brig J. Leighton, Leighton, Bangor via New-Haven.

Brig Germania, (N. G.) Rickleis, 52 days, with coffee to L. E. Amsinck & Co. Crossed the Equator Sept. 26 in lon. 34 30, and has since had strong N. and N. E. winds.

Brig Hattie E. Wheeler, (of Portland,) Bacon, Cardenas, 11 ds., with sugar to Baxter & Merrill. Experienced several heavy squalls off Hatteras, and had fine weather the remainder of passage. Oct. 24, lat. 38, lon. 80, signalized brig Havana, bound N.

Brig Frank W. (of Halifax) Larsen, San Juan del Norte, Nic., with logwood, &c., to Stout Bros. Has had head winds the entire passage, and been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Orion, (of St. John, N. B.,) Edgett, Hillsboro, N. S., via Portland, 20 ds., with plaster to P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Brig Nellie, Taylor, St. Thomas 14 ds., with rubber, iron, &c., to Roche Bros. Coffey. Has had fine weather the entire passage. The brig Katie sailed for St. Croix the same day.

Brig Suwannee, Simpson, Demerara 25 ds., with sugar to E. T. Smith & Co. Had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Alice Starrett, Devereux, Cienfuegos 24 ds., with sugar and molasses to James Borland & Co. Joseph R. Delomba, seaman, died on board Oct. 8. Oct. 21, lat. 31 6, lon. 78 30, spoke brig Frank W., from Greytown for New-York, and supplied her with provisions.

Brig Rebecca, (N. G.,) Otten, Rio Janeiro 56 ds., with coffee and 3 passengers to Maitland, Phelps & Co. Crossed the equator Sept. 26, in lon. 34 38. Has had heavy squalls from N. and N. W. during the first 2 weeks of the passage.

Brig Water Lily, Horton, Rio Grande de Sul 53 ds., with hides and wool to John Bento & Co.—vessel to Geo. M. Smith. Crossed the equator Sept. 29, in lon. 40, and since had light southerly winds. Sld. in co. with brigs J. W., (Br.,) Swartswick, (Swed.;) schrs. Isabella and Hendricks, (Hol.,) for New-York; schr. Johannes, (Br.,) for Boston.

Brig La Creole, De Veyider, of and from Curacao 20 ds., with logwood and coffee to Dovale & Co. Has had light southerly winds and much rain the entire passage.

Brig Ceres, (N. G.,) Soiken, Rio Janeiro 48 ds., with coffee to Henry Eyre—vessel to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Schr. Carrie Heyer, (of Boston,) Roland, Doboy Island, Ga., 20 ds., with yellow pine to Henry Rhynas. Has been 15 ds. N. of Hatteras. Oct. 18, lat. 38, lon. 73, experienced a heavy gale from N. E., during which carried away foresail and strained the vessel, causing her to leak badly. Oct. 24, lat. 36 20, lon. 63, in a heavy gale from N. E., lost mainsail.

Schr. Eveline, (of New-Haven,) Pierce, Barbados 21 ds., with molasses to D. Trowbridge & Co. Has had light variable winds the entire passage.

Schr. Petronila, (of Belize, Hond.,) Emery, Wink's River, Nic., 20 ds., with mahogany, &c., and 1 passenger to J. Leycraft. Has had heavy northerly winds the greater part of the passage. Oct. 26, lat. 34 47, lon. 75 2, spoke schr. J. P. Allen, from Jacksonville for ——, with all the crew sick.

Schr. Lewis A. Edwards, Marshall, Georgetown, D. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to A. Abbott.

Schr. Nevada, Doughty, Jacksonville, Fla., 10 ds., with lumber to P. Nelson.

Schr. Good Will, Roberts, of and from Nassau 11 ds., with oranges, &c., and 1 passenger to Joseph Eneas.

Schr. Rosalie, (of Nassau,) Asbury, Harbor Island 10 ds., with fruit to James Douglas. Had N. W. winds the entire passage.

Schr. Billow, Wass, Addison, Me., 12 ds., with timber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Amelia G. Ireland, Townsend, Charleston, S. C., 18 ds., with lumber to master.

Schr. Margaret Ann, (of St. John, N. B.,) Whelpley, Kingston, Jam., 28 ds., with logwood, rum, &c., to Heney & Parker. Has had head winds almost the entire passage.

Schr. S. T. Wines, Hulse, Georgetown, D. C., with coal for Wareham.

Schr. Susan Wright, Mount, Georgetown, S. C., 6 days, with naval stores to master.

Schr. Mattie E. Taber, Beels, Savannah, 9 days, with lumber to Murray & Co.

Schr. Constitution, Smith, Jacksonville, Fla., 14 days, with lumber to Jonas Smith & Co. Has had strong N. and N. E. winds; lost mainmast head.

Schr. Garibaldi, Sadlier, of and from Demerara, via Barbados, 18 ds., with sugar to Jones & Lough. Left at Demerara schr. Tigris, for New-York in 3 ds.

Schr. Lord of the Isles, (of Shelburne, N. S.,) Peterson, Havana, 14 ds., with sugar to Brett, Son & Co. Had been 6 ds. north of Hatteras, with N. E. gales.

Schr. Iris, Draper, New-Bedford.

Schr. Jonas C. Chew, Derring, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Essex, Nickerson, Fall River, for Newburg.

Schr. Geo. W. Raymond, Cubo, Bridgeport.

Schr. Justice, Taylor, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Edward Lindsley, Hill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Onward, Bunker, Jacksonville, Fla., via Northport, where she discharged part of her cargo.

Schr. B. T. Graham, Brown, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Abby Wells, Higgins, Salem.

Schr. Marcus Hunter, Orr, Portland, with lumber to master.

Schr. Express, Parry, Bangor, via Providence.

Schr. Freddie Walter, Cranmer, Portland, Me., with lumber to Robinson & Hoffman.

Schr. Trenton, Parker, Providence.

Schr. Presto, Crowell, Machias, 7 ds., with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Kate Thomas, Gibbs, Sandwich.

Schr. Vigilant, Nickerson, New-Bedford.

Schr. Estelle, Ward, Providence.

Schr. Maria Roxana, Palmer, Portland, Me., 4 ds., with lumber to Gates & Co.

Schr. Amos Falkingburgh, Terrell, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. M. Taylor, Fowler, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. D. T. Willetts, Brown, Norwich.

Schr. Geo. F. Brown, Gedney, Norwich.

Schr. Frank and Nellie, Peters, Boston, for Rondout.

Schr. Copia, Smith, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hero, Kelly, Salem.

Schr. Senator, Faulkner, Boston.

Schr. Jas. Buchanan, Kelly, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Telegram, Stokes, Portland, Conn.

Schr. B. E. Sharp, Cole, Warren, R. I., for Elizabethport.

Schr. Nightingale, Beebe, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sterling, Price, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mindoro, Higgins, Calais, 8 ds., with lumber, to J. Boardman.

Schr. Brave, Snow, Providence.

Schr. Thames, Rhodes, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Florence, Peckam, Norwich, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Patron, Crocker, Jonesport.

Schr. Kate Callaghan, Avery, New-London.

Schr. C. G. Goodwin, Bishop, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Alpine, Hawkins, Bangor, 10 ds., with lumber to Wilson, Waters & Co.

Schr. William Edwards, Edwards, New-Haven.

Schr. Haze, Clark, Greenwich.

Schr. Annie Whiting, (of Castine,) Hutchinson, Demerara 23 ds., with sugar and molasses to Edwin Rowe & Co. Has had moderate weather and light northerly winds for the past 10 ds.

Schr. Nellie Mowe, Hilton, St. John, N. B., 5 ds., with lath and 5 passengers to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Frances Arthemus, Cates, Shulee, N. S., 9 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Margaret Hunter, Orr, Portland 4 ds., with heading to A. Robinson.

Schr. Anne Glover, Torry, Georgetown, S. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Americus, Daly, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. Ganges, Higgins, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. Darius Eddy, Hopkins, Elizabethport, for Bangor.

Schr. Mary E. Van Cleaf, McCobb, Camden, Me., 51 hours, with lime and hay to R. Porter.

Schr. J. Goodspeed, Dart, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. T. H. Seymour, Burgess, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Mary M. Hamilton, Green, Elizabethport, for Derby.

Schr. Silas Brainerd, Buell, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Mary Elizabeth, Hatch, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. A. H. Brown, Pierce, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. John Warren, McGar, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Sallie T. Chatre, Simmons, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. M. J. Langhton, Langhton, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Canary, Robinson, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. John Lancaster, Williams, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. T. B. Cooper, Bearse, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. Annie St. John, Wilson, Philadelphia, for Stonington.

Schr. Carrie Walker, McFarland, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. H. Blackman, Jones, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Orralboo, Smith, Machias 7 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Connecticut, Foster, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Willie Mowe, Tilton, Calais 9 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Robert Myhan, Myhan, Gloucester, with fish to Stetson & Co.

Schr. D. C. Foster, Sheffield, Pawtucket, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Z. Snow, Thorndike, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. John Manlove, Stabe, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Elizabeth, Munroe, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Milton, Eldridge, Fall River.

Schr. Star, Crowell, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wave, Hubbard, Hartford.

Schr. A. Heaton, Penny, Portsmouth.

Schr. J. H. Youmans, Gildersleeve, Pawtucket.

Schr. P. F. Simpson, Vail, Boston.

Schr. Stephen Waterman, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. A. S. Simpson, Caron, New-Bedford.

Schr. California, Haley, New-Haven.

Schr. Carlisle, Jones, Providence.

Schr. Wm. S. Jackson, Hill, Bangor, via Providence.

Schr. E. Brainerd, Wells, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Celeste, Hubbard, Portland, Conn.

Schr. A. Hammond, Paine, Fall River.

Schr. Chas. Hulse, Neil, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Corena, Kinnie, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. N. & B. Soudder, Hopkins, Salem.

Schr. R. C. Gates, Freeman, Calais via New-Haven.

Schr. Gen. Knox, Lovell, Newburyport.

Schr. Oora, Gorham, Gloucester.

Schr. Starlight, Hawkins, New-Brunswick, for Boston.

Schr. Maria, Ball, New-Brunswick, for Bridgeport.

Schr. John W. Ball, Hall, Croton, for Westerly, R. I.

Schr. D. B. Pitts, Ball, Albany, for New-Bedford.

Schr. J. B. Bleecker, York, Rondout, for Stonington.

Schr. Belle, Howes, Elizabethport, for Plymouth.

Schr. C. Louise, Nother, Philadelphia, for Newport.

Schr. Fair Wind, Smith, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Samuel Lewis, Wood, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Restless, Baxter, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Stranger, David, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Henry T. Wood, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr. Maria Roxana, Palmer, Portland.

Sloop Gen. Warren, Smith, Elizabethport, for Sag Harbor.

Schr. S. A. Mount, Martin, Providence.

Schr. Hester, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. W. C. Pendleton, Fenton, Westerly, R. I.

Schr. Uncle Joe, Cooner, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Judge Keeney, Smith, Gardiner, Me., 6 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. James Fitch, Fitch, Nantucket, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. Anna Elizabeth, Silleck, Norwich.

Schr. Minerva, Brightman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Chas. A. Stetson, Kelly, Gloucester, with fish to Stetson & Co.

HIGHLANDS, Sundown—Wind fresh S. E., cloudy and hazy.

Sailed.

Steamships Pereire, for Havre; City of Boston and France, for Liverpool; Caledonia, for Glasgow; Bellona, for London; Arizona, for Aspinwall; Rapidan, for Havana and New-Orleans; Perit and Ariadne, for Galveston; Sherman and George Cromwell, for New-Orleans; Flag, for Fernandina; San Jacinto and Huntsville, for Savannah; Champion, for Charleston; Isaac Bell, for Richmond; Niagara, for Norfolk; John Gibson, for Washington.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 31—Arr. steamer Kensington, from New-Orleans; brig F. J. Merriman, from Georgetown; A. Stowers, from Philadelphia.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 31—Arr. steamship Crescent City, Weir, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 31—Sld. steamships Manhattan, for New-York; Falcon, for Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

SHORT PASSAGE.—The schr. Mary E. Van Cleaf, Capt. McCobb, from Camden, Me., left at 3 P. M. on Thursday, Oct. 29, and arrived off the Battery at 6 P. M. on Saturday, 31st, thus making the trip in 51 hours, and averaging over 9½ knots an hour during the entire passage.

Spoken, &c.

Henry P. Lord—bark, of Hartford, from Philadelphia for Boston, 40 miles S. E. of the Highlands, Oct. 31—(By pilot-boat Edmund Driggs, No. 7.)

N. L. Fitzgerald—ship, from —— for New-York, Oct. 25, lat. 30 12, lon. 71.

Foreign Ports.

At Curacao, Oct. 10, brig Bride, (Br.,) for New-York, loading.

At Montevideo, Sept. 15, brig Atlas, for New-York, loading.

At Demerara, Oct. 5, schrs. Lugano and Tigris, ldg.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 31.—The steamship Scotia, from New-York, arrived at this port at 8 o'clock last evening.

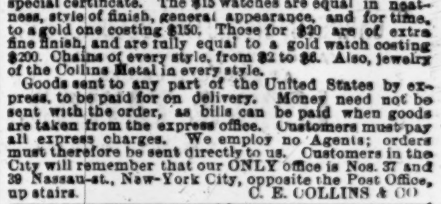
GLASGOW, Oct. 31.—The steamship Iowa, from New-York, arrived in the Clyde yesterday.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 31.—The steamship Germania, Capt. Schwensen, which left New-York Oct. 20, arrived at this port at 2 P. M. to-day.

I. E. WALRAVEN,
UPHOLSTERY
GOODS
AND
LACE CURTAINS.
NO. 686 BROADWAY.

WINTER
CLOTHING.
J. M. VARIAN & SON,
SUCCESSORS TO FRANCIS B. BALDWIN,
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY,
Near Canal-st.
WINTER CLOTHING
AT
VERY LOW PRICES.

THE CELEBRATED IMITATION GOLD
$15 HUNTING WATCHES. $20
THE COLLINS OROIDE WATCH FACTORY.



CASES of the COLLINS METAL Improved Oroide.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Our superior Oroide Watches having recently been imitated, and worthless watches sold in New-York, Boston, Chicago, and other cities, represented as our watches, we hereby caution the public against them, and give notice that we are in no way responsible for these bogus concerns, and only those purchasing directly from us can secure a genuine watch of our manufacture. We have recently greatly improved our Oroide in appearance and durability, and to protect the public from imposition hereafter, have named it the "COLLINS METAL," and we give notice that any one making use of this name will be prosecuted to the extent of the law.

This metal has all the brilliancy and durability of gold; can not be distinguished from it by the best judges; retains its color till worn out, and is equal to gold excepting in intrinsic value. All our gentlemen's watches are full-jeweled patent levers; those for ladies an improved escapement, better than a lever for a small watch; all in hunting-cases, and fully guaranteed by special certificate. The $15 watches are equal in neatness, style of finish, general appearance, and for time, to a gold one costing $150. Those for $20 are of extra fine finish, and are fully equal to a gold watch costing $200. Chains of every style, from $2 to $6. Also, jewelry of the Collins Metal in every style.

Goods sent to any part of the United States by express, to be paid for on delivery. Money need not be sent with the order, as bills can be paid when goods are taken from the express office. Customers must pay all express charges. We employ no Agents; orders must therefore be sent directly to us. Customers in the City will remember that our ONLY office is Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau-st., New-York City, opposite the Post Office, up stairs. C. E. COLLINS & CO.

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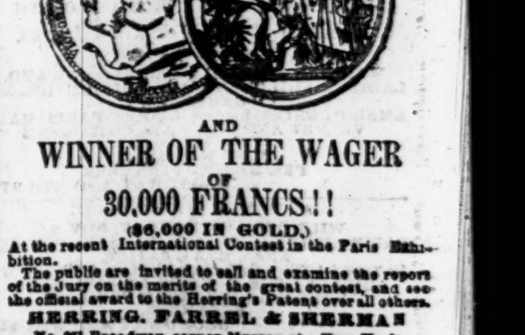

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